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Tuesday
7th April, 1958

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Official Report

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THE HYDRABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Tuesday 7th April 1953

The House met at Three of the Clock

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Discussion on observing Silence for the death of Shri Asaf Ali

Mr Deputy Speaker Let us take up questions

Smt Masuma Begum (Shahuli bandu) Mr Speaker Sir before we begin the regular business of the day I would like to suggest that the House might observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali whose funeral will take place in New Delhi to day

Shri V D Deshpande (Ippapada) I would support the request of Smt Masuma Begum and suggest that two minutes silence be observed by the House

The Minister for Finance and Statistics (Dr G S Melkote) Sir on behalf of the Government I entirely associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Lady Member and feel that we should observe two minutes silence as a mark of respect to the late Shri Asaf Ali

Mr Deputy Speaker As there is no convention of observing silence for the death of Ambassadors etc I rule out the suggestion

Smt Masuma Begum I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Orissa Assembly observed two minutes silence and the Kashmir Assembly adjourned for the day in this connection In the Parliament also I think they observed silence in two minutes

Mr Deputy Speaker It does not bind us I have already ruled out Let us take up questions

Starred Questions and Answers

Construction of Fair Weather Roads

*488 (266) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* (Mulug) Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The average cost for constructing fair weather roads under Mulug Community Project?

(b) The total mileage of roads constructed so far?

مسٹر فارمل ورکس میں ٹیکل اینڈ پبلک ورکس (سری مہلی وارنگ)
ڈوی ہیکٹے سبک میں یونیورسٹی کے بارہ ایک ہزار روپے میں
ہوئے (۲) کی لکھن اس ایک ای کی

سری سی جیپ رائڈ ڈی ہزار روپے کی لکھن اس ایک ہزار روپے میں
کی سی و ر ب میں لکھن

سری مہلی وارنگ اس باب کا حال دیکھ کر میں کہیں ای ای ہو کہ
برسات میں و فام رکھیں تاہم اس کے بارے میں جاننا ہے

سری سی جیپ رائڈ ڈی ایک کے سب کو وے کام میں آکر
دیکھ کر اس نام کو کنوں رو کیا؟

سری مہلی وارنگ اس لکھن اگر کہ ہر ایک میں ہے ناہم
حرکت ہر ایک میں ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک
کے ہر ایک میں ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک
لے ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک ہر ایک

Construction of Anicuts

*489 (267) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government promised to undertake construction of Pukka Anicuts when paddy cultivation under Ramappa Laknawaram and Palhal tanks was switched off from Tabi to Abi?

(b) If so what steps have the Government taken in the matter?

(c) If not why?

سری مہدی وارحنگ ناکھال کی حد تک ہی لکھ را اور لکھارم کی حد تک
اساوے کا گا یا نوں ل میں اکی نکل ہوہ کی آں کام کی رعب
کلے حوا اب گورمے کے ان میں سرط میں رکھی گئی تھی

سری سی ھمب راڈ کیسے ل میں اس کام کی مکمل حواہیگی ؟

سری مہدی وارحنگ میں میں اسکی مکمل ہو سکی

سری سی ھمب راڈ کا اسکی عدم کمال کی وہ ہے ان لکم کام
ہوئے ؟

سری مہدی وارحنگ انکٹ (Anicut) ٹوہا ٹوے کا عصبہ ہے کہ
رما ٹوہا مال کچے ای ککے مے قی ر سے تھا اے ایسی وعدے کے
انکس لے میں کی ہوئے

سری سی راجہ رام (راج) میں مال میں اس پرکی لاگ کیگی ؟

سری مہدی وارحنگ جیسے ہے ا میں ہے

سری سی ھمب راڈ دا کا ای کٹ ہوئے سے ای وسٹ
(Waste) ہورہا ہے ؟

سری مہدی وارحنگ کلب کلے کہ ون کوو ای داہاٹے ون ون سے
کلکرم حاناے انکو صاع مے سے مے کلے کیے مے حالے میں اسکا عصبہ
مے نا مہرہ سے حوی مے مے انکو احاے

سری سی ھمب راڈ نہ نام کب روع ہوکا ؟

سری مہدی وارحنگ اس نام کودوں ل میں مہرہ احا کا کسوی
راکٹ کے کام میں ایک رک لیاگاے

Water Supply under Ramappa Tank

*440 (268) *Shri G Hanumantha Rao* Will the hon
Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that water supply under
Ramappa tank falls short every year resulting in scarcity of
water for irrigation purposes ?

(b) Whether any Nala or Vagu can be diverted to feed
this tank ?

(c) Whether there is any such proposal under contemp
lation of Government in view of the contributions forthcom
ing from the cultivators for this purpose ?

(d) Whether any representation was made to the Government in this regard ?

(e) If so when ?

سری مہدی وارھنگ واپس آئے تھے جو مالاب میں آج ہوا ہے و
آج اس کی اس کو را کرے دلے ہا ہے اے اے نا و گو کے ملے کی ضرورت
ہیں ای ای کر کے مائے ای رے کی کے اساتہ کیے کوئی ہے
دراچ راہم لے ہے کوئس کے اس کوئی کہ وصول میں ہوں

سری سی ہمس راڈ نا وہاں رگر میں لے کے مالہ میں اس ل
بام میں ہوں

سری مہدی وارھنگ ان الاوں کے سب میں اساتہ ہوا ہے خصوصاً
ای بام لے اساتہ کے سب لے کے بام میں را جانہ والا کہہ کیا
حاجے را اکرا اساتہ واہ واہ ہے نہ ہدم رے کے بالوں کے
ہے سب ہوا لے ہے اور م میں ہوم ہوا کہ میں ای کہ
ہوا ہوا ہے لاکہ ان میں روپ را ای را ہا

سری سی ہمس راڈ ڈون کے لوگ لے ہے و گو کو اس میں ملے
کی درخوا میں دی ہے ؟

سری مہدی وارھنگ ای وی بورڈ کے اے میں ہے اس کی
ضرورت ہاں ہے ان الے اس میں ملا لے کہ اس میں لے ہے
ہاں ہے

سری سی ہمس راڈ کیر کے ا حدود اساتہ کیگی میں کہ واپ
کے میں میں ؟

سری مہدی وارھنگ ا رہا ہے میں کہ د اس وصول ہوں میں
میں ہاں ہے اساتہ رے ہے جو کہ اس کا ان میں کہ اس میں ای اساتہ کا
اے

Villages under Godavary Project

†442 (575) *Shri Gopals Ganga Ruddy* (Nurul General) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

The number and names of villages in Nurul taluqa that will submerge under Godavary project ?

سری مہدی وارچنگ ۱۵۱ ل برصہ حجاب لے ایا کہاہو و
ان ڈی لے ن

سری سی سری راملو ۱۵ ڈکرتے اس کے ارے جی ملے مارن جوی ؟
سری مہدی وارچنگ برے داس و اطلاع لے و لے کہ کلکرا اور صہ
حلاب وون ان اس کے حلاب جی

Medical Chests

*444 (576) *Shri Gopida Ganga Reddy* Will the hon
Minster for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of medical chests distributed in the
villages of Numal taluq ?

(b) The names of such villages ?

سری مہدی وارچنگ رمل بھہ جی (۱) صلوں دواں کے رکھے گے
ا حسب لمر آ ر نور ڈے ہوئے روزی ر لے حاب جی ان کو بسم کاکرتے جی
جی کول جی صلوں م م کے گئے و لے جی

۲	کیلا
۳	لو برا
۶	وڈال
۸	دلاو

شری گوپی ڈی کنگار ڈی ۴ صلوں م کر کے کہے ن ہوئے جی ؟

سری مہدی وارچنگ برے پاس اس کی عمل جی

Maternity Home in Numal

*445 (576 A) *Shri Gopida Ganga Reddy* Will the hon
Minster for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

Whether Government propose to open a Maternity Home
in Numal taluq and if so when ?

شری مہدی وارچنگ گورنر کے پاس اسی حرکت جی لے لیکن مل کے
دوم بھدارے ۸۴ ج جی رچکی جا لے جی معلق ۴ حرکت کی ہو کہ ہلک ٹھہ
ایک سری وارڈ کھولا جائے لیکن اس لیا جی ہلک سے حہ جی کنگا پاکھا عمل
کھا گیا معلوم جی ہوا

شری مہدی وارھنگ (اے) سہ ۱۲ ع ۱۹۹۸ جک کے کئے

(۱) ۲۶۸۱ جاس جک سے فوب ہوئے

(۲) ہر لکھ کو ہنگر نادر ورنکل عال ناد محبوب مگر جملوں میں

سہ ۱۲ ع ۱۹ جک کی وا ملی ہی

(۳) ان رمد جاب میں جک کا مکہ دے اور ری وا کے سی

(Re vaccination) کا سب عائد رہے ۱۰ اسطام کا اگا صاحب عانہ کے حکم کے اسات کو اس نام لگا اگا نہ عوم میں مکہ ے ورنور مکہ لے کے

ملوں پر رکرو

شری می اے وینکٹ رام راؤ کا مکہ صحیح ے کہ ہر سال مکہ لگنے کی عداد جسے ۳ ے برھی رہی ے وے ہی اسباب کی عداد بھی رہی جاری ے ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ واقعہ ۳ ے کہ گرسہ سالوں کے عائدہ میں اب جک سے اواب کم ہو رہی ہی

شری ام پھا (سرور) کا مکہ صحیح ے کہ اڈرٹ (Adulterated) ناڑی دے کی وجہ سے جک ڑ رہی ے ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ جے اکا علم ہی ے

شری می اے وینکٹ رام راؤ کا اس میں جے سسر صاحب عور کر سکتے ہی کہ اڈرٹ ناڑی کی وجہ سے جک کے ٹڑھے کے اسباب ہی ؟

شری مہدی وارھنگ ہو سکتا ے

B C G Vaccination in 1952

*447 (898) Shri Ch Venkatrama Rao Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of B C G Vaccinations given during 1952 ?

(b) The number of cases wherein active tuberculosis bacilli was found ?

(c) The treatment accorded in the above cases ?

شری مہدی وارھنگ ۱۲ ع ۱۹ میں جے وینکٹرام (B C G Vaccinations) کی عداد ۳ ۹ ۳ ے

(۱) ۳۲ , کیس میں ارسولی ری انکس (Positively reaction) تھا اصلے انکو ویکسین دینے کی سرور ہی ہوئی

(a) Tuberculosis کا نام کیا ہے؟
(b) (Antic) کا نام کیا ہے؟
(c) (Antic) کا نام کیا ہے؟

میری میں ایچ ویکٹ رام راؤ شریگرہائی اکری میں اے ۲ کس

میری پہلی وارحنگ اکے لی رام کرا ریکا

ری میں ایچ ویکٹ رام راؤ ابی سرملے کے کہا جا کدا
(Answer was not given)

Inoculations in 1952

*448 (591) Shri Ch Venkataswami Rao Will the hon Minister for Public Health and Medical be pleased to state

(a) The number of anti cholera inoculations given during 1952 ?

(b) The number of deaths due to cholera in the above period ?

(c) The places where this epidemic spread during 1952 and the measures taken by the Government to check it ?

میری پہلی وارحنگ (اے) ۲۱۹۷ میں (۱۱۹) ایسی کاترا
(b) (Anti cholera inoculations) کے گئے
(c) ۱۱۹۷ میں ایچ ویکٹ رام راؤ

(b) ۱۱۹۷ میں ایچ ویکٹ رام راؤ شریگرہائی اکری میں اے ۲ کس

(c) (Mass anti cholera inoculations) میں ایچ ویکٹ رام راؤ شریگرہائی اکری میں اے ۲ کس
(Disinfect) کا نام کیا ہے؟

Exchange of O S Currency in Rural Areas

*449 (620) Shri Srinani (Kinwat) Will the hon Minister for Finance be pleased to state

(a) What facilities do the Government intend to provide to the rural areas for the exchange of O S currency ?

(b) What is the period allowed for the exchange of the above currency?

D₁ G S Milkote

(a) Adequate stocks of I G Currency have been provided at all Banking and non banking sub-treasures for issue of I G Currency in exchange for O S Currency.

(b) Two years ending with 31st March 1955

श्री श्रीहरि — जहाँ पर सिक्के की छबदी की का अतिजाम किया गया वहाँ पर चिन्ह पानी के हाथिस (coins) भी मिला का अतिजाम किया गया है क्या ?

Dr. G. S. Melkote : Yes. Arrangements for adequate supply of pigs at all times have been made.

श्री श्रीहरि — जित तरह साल को म थिरकर मिश्रण का जितजात्र किया गया है वैसा खजला भी किया गया है क्या ?

Dr G S Melkote ves

श्री श्रीहरि — लिफ्टे से उतरावने का अतिशय खर्च तो भी किया गया है क्या ?

Dr. G. S. Mukhote If there are banks or treasuries necessary facilities have been provided otherwise not.

فرہمی (کمیٹی) (نا ایل) ۱۱۱ مل اس مرحلے کی اس
بدلی کے دوران میں سڈ ڈاؤننگ (Black marketing) کی رہے
کے آپ کے اس رابطہ میں ہے ؟

Dr. G. S. Melkote This question does not arise

شرعی عبدالرحمن (ملک ۶) حالی دہکا کے م وے کی وجہ سے رآاد اور اصلاح کے ام ی بی بھلی ہوئے لیا ان لردور لردے کی حاس حکومت عور لردے؟

D. G. S. Melkote In fact the information in my possession shows that it is in the reverse Except for slight agitation in the city of Hyderabad everywhere it is peaceful

Lapsed Amounts During 1951-52

*450 (639) *Shri G. Sreenanulu* Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state

The departmentwise amounts that lapsed during 1951-52 owing to their non utilisation before the close of the financial year ?

Dr G S Melkote I only mention the details of the accounts which lapsed in 1951-52 in Revenue Account. For further details the hon. Member may compare the figures of Actuals given in the current year's Budget and the Budget Estimates for 1951-52.

Major Head	Lapsed Amount
8 State Excise Duties	O S Rs 25 60 lakhs
10 Forest	4 64
25 General Administration	11 95
86 Scientific Deptts	3 97
87 Education	5 08
88 Medical	12 01
42 Co-operation	8 19
50 Civil Works	68 78
55 Superannuation Allowance & Pensions	10 07
56 Stationery & Printing	4 88
57 Miscellaneous	54 62

Shri G. Sriramulu What were the reasons for the lapse of these amounts?

Dr G S Melkote This pertains to 1951-52. If notice is given I shall find out and let the House know. It is difficult for me to answer it at present.

Shri V D Deshpande Will the hon. Minister for P.W.D. at least let us know as to why an amount of over Rs. 68 lakhs was allowed to lapse?

Dr G S Melkote These figures pertain to 1951-52 when this Ministry was not in office.

سری ایم جی ای ڈی (P W D) کے لیے منظور ہونے والی
ٹینک ریمپس (Tank Repairs) کیلئے کیا اوٹ سرنگ تھا ؟

Dr G S Melkote As I said earlier these figures pertain to 1951-52.

Shri M. Buchiah I am only asking for information relating to 1951-52.

Dr G S Melkote This Ministry was not in office in 1951-52. If notice is given I shall obtain the information.

Shri V D Deshpande The Ministry was there at least for one month in 1951-52 is it much?

Dr G S Melkote But as I said I need not call it obtaining the information.

Collection of Sales Tax

*451 (341) *Shri Ratanlal Kotecha* (14011) Will the hon. Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the sales tax is collected by the patels and putwans on the sales of live stock by the peasants?

(b) Whether any representation was made by the Congress M.L.A. of Bhui to the Sales Tax Commissioner to stop such illegal collection? and

(c) If so what action has been taken thereon?

Dr G S Melkote (a) The Government have authorised the Police Patels to collect Sales tax from dealers in live stock. They however collect tax only from the dealers and not from the peasants.

(b) No such application was received either by the Commissioner or Dy Commissioner of Sales Tax Department.

(c) In view of the answer to question (1) above this question does not arise.

The hon. Member has asked whether the Sales tax Commissioner or Dy Commissioner of Sales tax has received any representation in this matter. I may add here that the Customs Commissioner has received such a representation and my attention was drawn to this matter. I have issued circulars previously on the subject. I have however again issued another circular today in this respect which I shall read out here so that the House may know its contents.

At the request of this Department instructions were issued by the Board of Revenue to all the Police Patels to collect sales tax on sale of cattle from the sellers.

Complaints are being received at this office that sales tax is being collected from small peasant who are neither dealers nor casual traders under the provisions of the Act.

The correct position as to from whom sales tax is to be collected is clarified below in accordance with the provisions of the Act which information may kindly be communicated to all concerned.

Dealers in cattle are liable to pay sales tax to Government on their turnover of sales provided their turnover is not less than Rs 7 500 per annum. As per provisions of section 4 of the Act every dealer whose turnover for the year is not less than Rs 7 500 and every casual trader whatever be his turnover for the year shall save as otherwise provided in this Act pay a tax at the rate of four pice in the rupee on so much of his turnover for the year as is attributable to transactions in goods other than exempted goods.

Casual trader means a person who in the period of assessment referred to in section 3 or in any year of assessment referred to in section 4 has not been regularly engaged in the business of buying selling or supplying goods in the Hyderabad State but has in such period or year been a party whether as principal or agent to occasional transactions of a business nature involving the buying selling or supplying of goods in the said State.

Hence persons who are neither regular dealers nor casual to dealers described above need not pay tax on their sales of cattle. It is now clear that persons with their stray sales of cattle need not pay sales tax.

I think the whole matter is now clear.

۹. مسیری کے راجہ دریا (را۱۳۵) سرکوار جاری کر کے کسے دیں ہوئے ؟

Dr G S Melkote : A circular was issued some months back, but again another circular has been issued today. This question arose in the last session of the Assembly and a Circular through the Revenue Department was issued then. Another circular was issued today.

श्री रत्ननाथ कोरोबा—अगर बिना चरख गलत तरीके पर बसूल किया गया है तो क्या पम्पमेंटें मुझको वापस देनी? चरखीलवार पटल पटवारी न बिचतरख गल्ला तरीके पर बसूल किया है बिचको रखीय भी मौलव है।

Dr G S Melhot If it is proved that amounts have been collected improperly or illegally certainly they will be refunded.

Shri V D Deshpande This is a common affair every where. I do not know whether it is the Sales tax Department or some other Department that collects but at the time of selling the cattle certain charge is collected. I do not know whether it is Sales tax Department or not.

Dr G S Melhot If the turnover of sale is not more than Rs 7500 per annum nobody need pay. In order to collect Sales tax from a person selling cattle he should be a dealer in cattle first and then the turnover should be above Rs 700 per annum. Otherwise no Sales tax will be collected. As the point is clear now the question of mis understanding will not arise hereafter.

Fishes Caught by Fisheries Dept

*452 (009) *Shri Vamanao Deshmukh* (Mamunabad General) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstructions be pleased to state

(a) The quantity of fish caught by the Fisheries Department during 1952-53?

(b) The amount realised by their sales?

(मिनिस्टर फार् ररल रीन रूकनर ऑरी डेवेलपमेंट ऑरिजल) — फिशरीज डिपार्टमेंट का काम फिश (Fishes) पकाना नही होता है। ब्रेडिंग (Breeding) का काम करता है।

(ब) बचान नही होता है।

सररी वी डी डेसमंडे रीक (Breeding) का काम करागा ?

ऑरी डेवेलपमेंट ऑरिजल — फिशरीज बचान फिशरें ह। बाप नोटिस व ती बतल सकता

सररी के इंसपेक्टी (इंक्ले) इलाक़े में जो मछलियाँ पकती हैं व
सारे डीप लाय हाय मारलेट करले ?

ऑरी डेवेलपमेंट ऑरिजल — डीवेलपमेंट का काम पकाने फिशरें डिपार्टमेंट (Fish selling Department) का काम किया गया है। ब्रेडिंग करके फिशरें बचती पाती है।

सररी मेसोमो डेक गहर मछलियाँ काटने काटने का काम करागा ?
कहा सररी मरुडी डेसमंडे के एलरु डीपार्टमेंट की ओर मार करी ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — बर बर मछलिया पट्टाचान का तरीका किसलिये बच दिया गया है कि जितपर १ / ४ रुपया मछिन के अकराबाच हुवा करले थ। हमारे पास किसस बर स्टाफ श्री जितना गही ह कि ब-हे बर बर पट्टाबाच जाय। और यदि जिस तरह न पट्टाबाची जाय तो मछलिया खराब हो न न का भी अिमकाल होता ह। किसलिये बर बर पट्टाचान के तरीके की जरूरत नहीं समझी गयी।

شری عبدالرحمن کہ آ مل مسر ابر سے واجب ہوں کہ حا روں میں س ہر مچھلی بچے ہوں اوس سے راد س ہر سہر سکتا و مرل کرنا ہے ؟

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हकूमत जिससे वाकिफ है कि मछलिया बची किसम की होती है और उसकी कीमत कम ज्यादा हुवा करती है। लेकिन मछलियों की तरफ से जो फिशर बेची जाती है वह बाब किसम की होती है और बूतकी कीमत किसस होती है।

سری رنگ راؤ دھسمکھ (گکا کھر) ارب ڈارمب میں کی کی ی کی مچھلیاں ہیں ؟

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے
سری کے اس رٹلی 15 رمل مسر کو معلوم ہے کہ کس قسم کی مچھلی
روانہ دی ہوئی ہے ؟

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — गोलीस व लो बटा चकूवा।

سری رنگ راؤ دھسمکھ کا آ مل مسر کو معلوم ہے کہ مر ڈارمب کے
ڈا کس روزانہ مچھلیاں کھتے ہیں ؟

مسٹر ڈی ایسکر اس سوال کے جواب کی ضرورت ہے
سری کو پی ٹی گنگاو ٹی کا اس ڈارمب موکلہ راجل (Cod Liver Oil)
کالا جانا ہے ؟

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — काब किसम की मछली हमारे यहा गही होती है जिसलिये छयास पचा गही होता है।

Supply of Milk from Dairy Farm

*458 (610) *Shri Vamanrao Deshmukh* Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Where and to whom is the Milk of Humayat sagar Dairy Farm supplied ?

(b) The expenditure incurred on the Farm during 1952-58 ?

(c) The amount realised from the supply of milk during 1952-58 ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — (अ) बिजुगिया जाला हाकिमान वो सेवा मजदूर एी की बिजुगिया कबीरपुरा फाम स्याफ

(बी) मस ह १९९६९ व

(सी) कुन जाल से ६३ ४२३८ मस जाल से १२ सि कुन ।

श्री दयराव बेलमुक्त — मरुगिफ बवारानो म मो ४२ गगा गा ह मस सि बिजुगिया सेर मसा काता ह ? ला बाप निमो म ला गा मसे ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — बिजुगिया जाला हाकिमान वो बागा मस १८२ की कुन सन १९५१-५२ म बिजा मसा बी म १९५२ १३ म १२१७५ की से बिजा म ४३ ॥ फीज और बोडेवा मसक को ३७ ६७८ ॥ की मसरा म मो म सि ३१ १९७३४ फीज कुन बिजा मसा ।

श्री बामनराव बेलमुक्त — मो सेवा मजदूर को कुन सेर मसा जाला म सि म सि म पाली काती ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — ये मो पदीबरे ह मस मो म मसी राम सगा मीज मस बाको बेरे ह बिजुगिया मस सका ह ।

شری عا الرحمن دوا رک ۳ - دو ای ۳ دای ۳ مے م س ای کے حد

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — कुनराव कुन म मसी मी मियार बिजा की मो म मस मो मुसे मातूम मसी है रेफिफ फाम की तरफ से मो कुन सगा मी बिजा काता ह मुस म पावी मिनस मसी करते ।

श्री बामनराव बेलमुक्त — बिजुगिया के मर सोगा म सि बिजुगिया सेर कुन काता है ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — बिजा मिनस्टर से मर मर मसी काता ।

श्री के दामनराव देवडी — मसा बिजा मस मस म से मर मसा काता ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — कुन मसरा मी मरुवारत मसर मी फि कुन मसका कुन और मी कुनके मर पडुवा बिजा मसा ।

श्री बामनराव बेलमुक्त — मसा बिजुगिया जाला कुन है ये मुसम मसी म ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — यह मुस मातूम मसी है ।

श्री बामनराव बेलमुक्त — मो सेवा मजदूर को मो कुन बिजा काता है मुस पर मसा ये मस मसोडिंग (Black Marketing) मर रहे ह ?

श्री बेबीलिंग चौहान — हमारे पास मसी कोमी बिजा मस मसी मसी ।

बी बी हनुमतराय — अस्मानिया हास्पीटल को दूध क्यों नहीं दिया जाता ?

बी वेबींसन चौहान — हास्पीटल का टीटा यह है कि ये मछों का दूध खरीदो है क्योंकि बसब फट (Fat) का परसेन्ट (Percent) ज्यादा होता है और हमारे पास गाव का दूध ज्यादा होता है । बिलना मस का दूध हमारे पास होता है वह हम दो तीन आसपास को दे देते हैं सब को दो के किय हमारे पास मस का दूध ज्यादा नहीं होता ।

बी बामनराव बेलमन — क्या यह सही है कि गिलेन बेडाड़ी मस का दूध पीली बी राय का नहीं पीली बी बिसरिय अन्ते भर खोता मस का दूध नखा जाता था ?

बी वेबींसन चौहान — यह गजब है

Haryan Hostels in the State

*454 (587) *Shyamal Sangam Laxmi B* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The number of Districtwise hostels for Haryan in the State including the cities ?

(b) The strength of students in each hostel and the expenditure incurred on them ?

(c) The number of college students in the hostels ?

बी वेबींसन चौहान — (अ) मुस्तफिज आला म हाइ स्कूल बरत टरट पट बी टरस से बी हास्टल (Hostels) बनाय जाते हैं उनकी संख्या जिन तरह है । औरंगाबाद आदिनाबाद बिबर बीड गुलबर्गा करीमनगर नांदेड महबूबनगर अस्मानाबाद परभणी रायपूर जिन स्थानों में सबको के किय सब सब हास्टल बनाया जाता है और कानिया के किय गुलबर्गा में सब हास्टल बनाया जाता है ।

(बी) जिनके बोर्ड की सरफा और सब बिब तरह है —

औरंगाबाद	२	बोर्ड सब ४२६३ रु बी माह	
आदिनाबाद	१६	८८	
बिबर	५	११९५	
बीड	१८	१७८२	
गुलबर्गा	२	४ १६	सबको के किये
करीमनगर	११		
नांदेड	७२	१६१७	
महबूबनगर	१४	८१६	
अस्मानाबाद	१	२११२	
परभणी	८२	१७७४	
रायपूर	१९	१ ११९	

सुवर्णा	१५	८८	उद्योगों के लिए
स गरीबों	१२	७९	
वरम	५८		
नगरवा	९७	२ १३	
द्वारावा	८८	२३ ६	उद्योगों के लिए
२	७ १		उद्योगों के लिए

निवासावास या सिविलवाय म हास्टल १६० ६ ।

मिस्टर क मूटी स्पीकर — (सी) का जवाब आता नहीं दिया ।

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — हमारे पास जो फिज बाय ह जुनम पाके हास्टल म मिले विद्यार्थी ह जिसका अन्य हिस्सा नहीं पाया गया ६ ।

श्रीमती अंस लक्ष्मीबायी — हास्टल म जो कमरे रहते ह आने अपर विद्यार्थी रगन के लिए क्या अच्छ सुपरिस्टेंट ह ?

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — हर हास्टल म जो सुपरिस्टेंट मारर दिया जाता है । या जो वह पहले से कहा होता ह लेकिन अगर कहा न हो तो सगरी ओहदेवार कहा रगा जाता ह ।

श्रीमती अंस लक्ष्मीबायी — दो तीरा हास्टल म जो कहा सुपरिस्टेंट नहीं ह । जिस मन्त्र से कहा के उनके मन्त्र आजात का रहे ह तथा जिसने पाके म कोभी शिफाया आपने पास जायी ह ?

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — हुबूमत के पास कोभी शिफाया नहीं जायी ह ।

श्रीमती अंस लक्ष्मीबायी — क्या मिल हास्टल म जो अन्य के लिए साग पैसा बाडू ह बास्टल ट्रस्ट पाके ही दे रहा ह या गवर्नमट भी कुछ उदाहरता दे रही ह ?

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — गवर्नमट कुछ सहायता नहीं कर रही ह । जो भी बच होता ह वह सेक्टर कास्ट ट्रस्ट पाके होता ह ।

شری داوری حسن (طم ۱۱) طام ۱۲ ن ک ما ن مام کر کے ؟

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — गवर्नमट का किराया तो ह । या जो कहा पूरी ताबाय उद्योगों की नहीं होगी या पकिन कुछ इंटरैस्ट (Interest) प लेगी होगी । अगर बाकी ताबाय म लम्बे का जाय तो हास्टल जरूर कामय करेगे ।

श्री के अंस मरसिंहराव (अनुपु एनरन) — जिन हास्टल के लिए सरकारों कफाया ह या वे किराय के मकान म ह ?

श्री देवीसिंह चौहान — गवर्नमट डिस्टिन्ग अवैलेबल (Available) हो तो जुनको दिया गया ह । किन्तु कहा असा नहीं होगा कहा किराय पर मकान दिया जाता ह ।

श्री के. बाल सूर्यसुन्दर — क्या तुलनात्मक जायगी कि अने भी हास्टल कुछ जगह ह जो अगर नकाना के अंत रहे ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — तुलनात्मक को जिसका जिक्र नहीं ह ।

श्री के. बाल सूर्यसुन्दर — क्या तुलनात्मक जायगी ह कि यम्मा म जो ह स्टल ह याह भकान नहीं ह लकके बरामदे म रहते ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — तुलनात्मक को जिसका जिक्र नहीं ह

श्री सारनौठा गिनाम्बार (अवोगा जबरवी) — यम्मा म यम्मा बोर्डिंग (Girls Boarding) ह मुसम दिक्कन लककिया हरिजन सेवक साथ से सॉलफ्रेडस केर बि के हरिजन ह यम्मा हो गयी ह । क्या असी कोनी शिक्षात्मक गणके पास आयी ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — हमारे पास शिक्षात्मक नहीं आयी ह ।

श्री रत्नलाल कोटवाल — क्या तुलनात्मक को जिक्र ह कि हरिजन छात्रालय म हरिजन लकको को असी अडमिशन (Admission) मिलती ह लेकिन साथ यम्मा बो कि हरिजन कास्ट ल म जिक्र ह अने लकको को असी अधिक सं अडमिशन मिलती ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — जिक्र जायगी का नाम ह ब्रह्म कास्ट की फहरिना म आयी ह मुसम लकके लकको को जिक्र हस्टल छात्रांक किया जाता है । मुसमिल ह निजी हास्टल म निजी अने कास्ट के लकको की साधारण ज्वाला हो और मुसम कास्ट के लकको की कम हो ।

श्री बालन राय देवमुक्त — क्या यह सही ह कि जिक्र हास्टल म यम्मा के लकको को क्या मर्याम किया जाता ह और लकको के लकको को नहीं किया जाता जब से छात्रावर श्री सुन्दर देव कास्ट निम्नस्तर ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — यह निम्नस्तर गण ह

श्री जयराज देवजी (उरलापुर) — क्या यह सही नहीं ह कि जिक्र देवजी के हास्टल म जिक्र लकको को जाते होतो ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — जिक्र देवजी हास्टल के बारे म यम्मा पूछन हो यम्मा दे जिक्र ।

श्री जयराज देवमुक्त — हास्टल सुपरिंटेंडेंट को क्या जिक्र जायगी हो जायगी ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — यम्मा म यम्मा (Government servant) न होतो ७५ यम्मा जाह्नकार किया जाता ह । यम्मा म यम्मा होतो कुछ नहीं किया जाता ।

श्री जयराज देवमुक्त — क्या यह सही ह कि यम्मा म यम्मा सुपरिंटेंडेंट होतो मुसम लकको को क्या जिक्र जायगी होतो ह ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान — यह सही नहीं ह ।

किय जाते हूँ अनुकी लाया १८ हूँ गबनमट जिनको किसी तरह भी निमबाप नहीं होती। हरिजन सबके जो बड़ा खुश हूँ उनको १८ घंटा मंडा निमबाप थीं जारी हूँ।

बीमती बस अम्मीबाबी — ब१८ समय उनको कपड़ के रुपये दिय जाते हूँ या खान में दिय दिय जाते हूँ ?

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान — खान के दिय।

बीमती बस अम्मीबाबी — क्या गबिस्ता कोभी गिनाया हुकूमत के पास जाती हूँ कि सबको के सिव जितना अपना पूरा नहीं होता ?

श्री श्री देवराज — अम्मा महोदय अभी (श्री) का जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान — जिस समय बरा जलम रहा गया है जिस भिय बहुत रहा गया कोया थोड़ा थोड़ा सबका ट्रायल (Scheduled tribes) में जारी हो रहे हैं। ट्रायल के सिव हमारे पास कोभी हास्टल नाम नहीं किया गया हूँ अब तक आठवाँ १० सिव मुकदमा में अब हास्टल बनवा आता हूँ

बीमती बाबासाहेब बाबसाहे — काय जानदेवल मिनिस्टर साग साक्षी की हरिजन मण्डले महाराष्ट्र में मुले हास्टल मध्ये राह सकलात काय माग बिना सब जातीया मुलाकात करेकर राहता बत नाही हूँ बाबसाहे माहीत बाहे काय ?

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान — बाबे जलम भी अगोबरब दिक्के बाहे अनसुविता जातीमध्ये क्या क्या जातीया हरिजन मण्डल बनना केनेली जाहे तथा सब जातीया मुलाकात या हास्टल समुपन प्रवेश किया जातो बनावित अबे कम सकेल की बात काही विधिपट जातीया मुलाके आस्त प्रमाण बदेन व काहीके कमी सकेल परंतु फलत महाराष्ट्रया मुलाकात आस्त प्रवेश सिन बाबा अबे सरकारके मुलीय धोरण माही

बीमती बाबासाहेब बाबसाहे (बिवापूर) — सरकारका शिवम्माया क्या ठिकानी प्रलत सतो तथा ठिकानी ससयासुखलेका प्रलत देना राहता बाबा ठिकानी महार भुके माग किया सब जातीया मुलाकात शिवत नाहीत व त्याम्माबरोबर राह्याउही समय नसलात हे बाबसाहे माहीत बाहे काय ?

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान — हुकूमत की पामिती यह हूँ कि सब बातियों के सबके ओक जगह निम्कर रहे।

श्री श्री हुमनाबाब — कोया और थोड़ा जाती के सबको के सिव हास्टल मध्ये नहीं कोले काय ?

श्री देवीलिंग चौहान — हास्टल निम्कन के बाद पलान की जिम्मेवारी मेरी हूँ। सबो माही निम्कने बिचके सिव कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री श्रीगुरो अविनाशम गोदावे नमः २ हजारा सय गाराहुअत सदापठ (1 lot)
का अविरोधा भी हुआत और वला भी गार हुआत वावा । (२४२ मिनिष्ठा वे) यत गारकत ?

स्त्री बेबीसिंग ओह्लान मा रुम नहीं ।

सी बिठलल रेबडी (जगारेन्नी पार्क) क्या गेट्स व पथे भी रहने हैं ?

जी बेबीसिंग सीता हा वर्ये भी म

श्री अरु अरु शास्त्री (गोपा) : गवर्नर ने जिनका नाम है शास्त्री का क्या श्रम प्राप्त किया है ?

શ્રી કેશીશિવ ખીત્તામ કિસરે નિ રાજનરો ૧૮ છામ મ તા નિ મા બાવા ૧ ।

श्री साधाराय निर्भीकर स्थाय सत्री ज्ञानं चमत्कारं श्रीमोहिनिं च देवदत्तं गङ्गासरो
के साध रोटी दाना गङ्गा गङ्गा ?

बी बैबीसम चौहान इमन बाँसला बीसी। न। १। २। ३। ४। ५। ६। ७। ८। ९। १०। ११। १२। १३। १४। १५। १६। १७। १८। १९। २०। २१। २२। २३। २४। २५। २६। २७। २८। २९। ३०। ३१। ३२। ३३। ३४। ३५। ३६। ३७। ३८। ३९। ४०। ४१। ४२। ४३। ४४। ४५। ४६। ४७। ४८। ४९। ५०। ५१। ५२। ५३। ५४। ५५। ५६। ५७। ५८। ५९। ६०। ६१। ६२। ६३। ६४। ६५। ६६। ६७। ६८। ६९। ७०। ७१। ७२। ७३। ७४। ७५। ७६। ७७। ७८। ७९। ८०। ८१। ८२। ८३। ८४। ८५। ८६। ८७। ८८। ८९। ९०। ९१। ९२। ९३। ९४। ९५। ९६। ९७। ९८। ९९। १००।

श्री माधवराव तिलीकर - उगा जोर घोड़ियों के गिराफत में भरा सड़ाध बा

ਭੀ ਵੇਖੀਲਿਗ ਘੋਰਾਗ ਏ ਸੀ ਯਰ ਲਾ-ਏ ਯੀ ਹ

श्री जामनराज केशवभूषण ग्या यत् सः एति तादोर्कस्ति श्री खयर देव तान भुजा
हास्येन मयम् वा विद्मः । तेषां तान्ता । मय गाता गाता ये शिरार स्त्रिया वा ?

श्री बेबीसिंग श्रीमान — कृष्णा यो विसयत बिम रही ह

श्री भामनराव देशमुख त्या श्री शास्त्र देव हक्कात ते समाविष्ट न?

(Not Answered)

बी बीहरी आ हास्ट स पर मोनर रॉबरा (NOCAL & VMC) का सुपरविजना (Supervision) हु या कन्वैनेशन डिपार्टमेंट रा ?

श्री देवीसिंग चौहान - सम्बन्ध कास्ट ट्रस्ट फंड (Scheduled Caste Trust Fund) की तरफ से ओ मकरंद किम जाते हैं अथवा मर्यादाजन होता है।

श्री माधवराव मिस्रीशर : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि मुगल न जो हास्टल खूबसूरत वास्तु-
दृष्ट कब से चलाया जाता है मुसलमानों और मोघियों के रक्षा के साथ ठीक तरह से बर्ताव नहीं
किया जाता जिससे वहाँ के लोगों में श्रेष्ठ बनाने हास्टल नामक किया है ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान - हुकुमत को जिसकी जिसका नहीं है ।

High Schools in Hyderabad

*156 (015) *Shri Ratanil Kotecha* Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) The standard wise strength of boys and girls studying in Madhwa Aliya Masjid and Girls High School and Mahbub Girls High School in Hyderabad separately ?

(b) The fees charged for each standard in these institutions ?

(c) The percentage of scholarships awarded in these school ?

(d) The total income and expenditure of the above institutions ?

(e) The academic qualifications of the Head Master of the above mentioned schools ?

(f) Whether the Government intend to effect economy in the expenditure of these institutions ?

श्री देवीलाल चौहान - (अ) से (जी) तक ये सवालाल के जवाब में जो उत्तर दिए गए हैं बटवल पर रख गय ह । और मैं समझता हू कि जिसमेंसे जवाब की लावाय और जाके निय जो लख दिया जाता ह वह बताना काफी होना ताकि वक्त कम लग । सबीधिया घरल हामस्कूल में लखलियों की स्ट्रांग (Strength) ७ ३ ह और क १२२ ३८ कुमल लख है । और १५ लख फीस के तौर पर मिले है ।

महमूदिया लख हामस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ (Total Strength) ६३९ ह कुमल लख क १३६ ३८२ ४ और टोटल लिनकम (Total income) क ४६ २५२ ८६ ह ।

महरसे आलिया हामस्कूल की टोटल स्ट्रेंथ ३४४ ह । कुमल लख क ८११ ७४४ टोटल लिनकम (Total income) ६२८ लख फीस के तौर पर होता ह । यह हुका लख के हामस्कूल सेक्शन (High school Section) के लिय । लख प्राथमरी सेक्शन के लिय देखिय बहा टोटल स्ट्रेंथ कुमल ३४३ है लख क ३६ ३१६ ९ है और टोटल लिनकम १९४४५ है ।

(बक) के जवाब में कहना चाहता हू कि लिन स्कूलों के लिय लख बेकनामिक कमटी (Economic Committee) सुकरर की गयी थी । कुलन वा धिकारिघात कि ये कुलके बिना पर बहा के लखरावात कम किन गय ह और २१ फीस से केकर ४ फीस तक कुलका जो लख था वह पहले से कम हो गया ह ।

سرعی شاه جہاں سک ان دن ن پاس ہوئے وال کی کیا کمی ہے ؟

(Not Answered)

श्री रामनाथ कोटन — (अ) हा जबाब नहीं दिया।

श्री वेदीशिंग चौहान — दुर्भाग्य से ऐसा बुरा जिनके रेकगनिशन (Recognition) का हवाला नहीं है।

श्री के राम रेडडी (ज्योत बाबू) क्या पूरी शिप्स (liceships) का क्या बिलजाम है ?

श्री वेदीशिंग चौहान — मजीदिया बन्धु हायरक ब २ फीगर परीनि ग है और ८ तीसव हाउ परीशिप्स (Half liceships) ७ । मज्जिना गग हायरक ब में बमन सावन म १ (liceships) ७ १ बा ये शिप्स ६ तीसव परीशिप्स दी आती श्री सारी शेगारा ५ परगट (liceships) पर शिप्स दी बायी ह ।

Unstarred Questions and Answers

Medium Sized Projects

*111 (508) *Shri Jambay Munkh* (Manklegu n) Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether M.F.A.s of Congress Party belonging to Bhm district represented to the Government regarding the survey of medium sized projects at Dundard on Kundaka river of Khajur, taking Rajpur and Wadhawan of Indora taking and lift irrigation at Manjarath on Godavari river of Mankleguon taking ?

(b) If so what steps do the Government intend to take in the matter ?

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung (a) No

(b) Preliminary investigations will be conducted in order to determine the feasibility of such schemes

Girls School at Mantham

*487 (700) *Shri C. Sircaramulu* Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have issued orders for closing the 6th standard class in the Girls School at Mantham ?

(b) If so why ?

(c) If not whether the Government intend to open 7th Standard class in the next academic year ?

(d) Whether the Government would provide adequate and qualified staff including a graduate Head Mistress for the above school ?

Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (c) The answer is in the negative

(b) Does not arise

(c) Orders were issued even last year to open the 7th class in this school but this could not be done since 18 students were not forthcoming as required by the rules. Instructions have been issued again to open the 7th class during the academic year 1953-54

(d) The school has sufficient staff and a new post of Rs 95 155 was sanctioned for the academic year 1952-53. A graduate lady teacher in the grade of Rs 150 225 will be posted to this school when the status of the school is raised to that of a full fledged middle school

Cancellation of License

*458 (611) *Shri Ankushrao Ghare* (Patur) Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether the licenses of some merchants of Patur market were cancelled for deceiving the agriculturists by paying prices lower than the market prices during 1952 ?

(b) Whether they are conducting their business still ?

(c) If so why ?

Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The aggrieved traders have submitted a petition to Government and provided securities. Their petition is under consideration

Collection of Market Fee

*459 (612) *Shri Ankushrao Ghare* Will the hon. Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) The amount of market fee collected in Patur Market during 1952 ?

(b) What part of the income spent for the benefit of the agriculturists?

▼ **Shri Datt Singh Chauhan** (a) About Rs. 1000

(b) Rs. 7500

Registration of Industry

*100 (27) **Shri Lumbaji Mulhaji** Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the persons engaged in business industry in Amalner in Patoda Taluq have applied to the Government for help because of fall in prices due to the slump?

(b) Whether the residents of Amalner Taluqa have applied to the Government for registration of their industries under Co-operative Act?

(c) If so what action has been taken thereon?

Minister for Commerce & Industries (Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanekar)

(a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the Registrar Co-operative Societies.

Stores in Stationery Department

*401 (818) **Shri Ambushirao Chavre** Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) The opening stock of the stores in the Stationery Department during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) From which company stationery is purchased?

(c) Who inspects the stores?

(d) The closing stock of the year 1952-53

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalanekar (a) In the year 1951-52 the opening stock of the Stationery Stores was of the value of Rs. 547 680 12 5 and in year 1952-53 it was Rs. 525 883 5 6

(b) Annual indent for the stationery requirements is sent to the Director C & I and purchases are made by Central Stores Purchase Dept through tenders. In 1952-53 the order for stationery articles was placed by the Central Stores Purchase with 62 firms on the basis of lowest quotations.

(c) Previously Accountant General's Office used to make annual inspection of stores but since Accountant General has stopped the inspection of stores inspection is now made by the departmental officers other than the Officer in charge of the Stationery Stores.

(d) The annual account has not been closed as yet so it is not possible to furnish the closing stock for the year 1952-53.

Factories Closed in the State

*462 (614) *Shri J. K. Shroff* (Ruchma) Will the hon. Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state

(a) The number of factories closed in the State after 1948?

(b) The number of workers employed in these factories before they were closed?

(c) How much Government money was invested in these factories in the shape of shares, loans and guarantees?

(d) The reasons for the closure of the factories?

(e) The steps taken by the Government to reopen them?

Shri Venayak Rao Indraprastha (a) 18 factories were closed down after 1948.

(b) The total number of workers employed in them was 1761.

(c) Government money invested in the shape of shares in three of the factories is O S. Rs. 1,35,125 and in the shape of loans in six of the factories is O S. Rs. 9,95,000 and I G. Rs. 15,00,000.

(d) The reasons for closure were

(i) Financial stringency and adverse market conditions in 30 cases.

(ii) Cancellation of the licence in one case and

(iii) Migration of proprietors to Pakistan in seven cases.

(e) Government have no statutory powers to force the employers to reopen the factory except in a case of lock out at the time of referring an industrial dispute to the Industrial Tribunal.

Electricity for Mulug

19 (71) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

What is the cost of electrifying Mulug.

Shri Meladi Venkaiah The cost of electrification of Mulug is estimated at O.S. Rs. 20.48.

Length of Road

100 (271) *Shri C. Hanumanth Rao* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The present village mileage laid under the following heads

(i) Cement (ii) Metal (iii) Motion (iv) Iron weather etc.

(b) The annual districtwise expenditure on them in the budget for the last five years.

Shri Meladi Venkaiah (a) The required information is furnished in the statements placed on the table of the House.

(b) Statement showing the annual districtwise expenditure on maintenance of roads since five years is also placed on the table of the House.

Statement of Tabularwise length of Roads in Hyderabad district

Sl N	Name of Taluka	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D Roads										Total		Security for weather roads Con- structed since 1920	
		Metal		Masonry		Cement Concrete		Tar							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Shahabad	20	2	11							20		11		
2	West Taluk	54	1	180	35	1	296	46	116	11	4	272	14	4	154
3	East Taluk	1	6	329	4	6	849	8	449			60	4	98	2
4	Ilrahumpetam		4	433	19	3	270					20	0	43	50
5	Medchal	32	1	124					891			30		515	
Total		108	7	873	59	2	255	63	2	296	11	4	272	208	86

Statement of Talukam Length of Roads in Warangal district

Srl No	Name of Taluk	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS										Total		Security for weather roads constructed since 1950 A D			
		Metal		Murrum		Cement Concrete											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
1	Warangal	94	4			1	4	280	101	0	30	5	0	0	0		
2	Pakhal	19	4	98	0	39			4	431	1-1			0	0		
3	Mulug	25	1	50					2	4	146	4	2				
4	Mahbubabad	4		4-2	1		60				3-2	10-	0	2			
5	Khamman	1	0	143					1	1	14-	4-	0	0	0		
6	Madhira	104	3	304					1		90-		0	0	0		
7	Palwanacha	30	1	914					30		814	10-	4	2			
8	Yellandu	6		487					-5		5	1	0	0	0		
Total		461	4	24	96	4	99	1	4	280	469	2	212	949	9		

Statement of Total cost of the following Roads Karanmangar District

S No.	Name of Taluq	Classification of P.W.D. Roads									
		M tal		U tal		C tal		Concrete		T tal	
		M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P	M	P
1	Karanmangar	85	6	00	1	0				103	980
	Jactal	41		34		310				4	1 650
2	Smalla	4	2	343		3				42	1 91
4	Sultanabad	60	1	34	0	442				60	6 16
5	Mahadeopur	1	3							1	3
6	Parkal	4		31						4	31
7	Himnagar	39	4	0	13	0	0			6	4 780
	T tal	99	1	34	30	0	3			99	193 571

Security for work
their roads

Statement of Taluquas Lengths of Roads in Mahabubnagar District

S N	Name of taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D Roads										Total		Security for weather roads			
		Metal		Masonry		Cement		Concrete		Total		Total		Total		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Achampet																
	Atmakur	14	0	0			100					41	100				
3	Kalwakurthi	8	4	0	4	0				80	0	0	4	0	0		
4	Kollapur	11	6	0	16	0				28	0						
5	Mahabubnagar			280	0		44			88							
6	Malital	80	0	0	40		40			120							
7	Nagarkurnool	9	0	0	12	1	0			48	3	0		4	0		
8	Pargi	3		30													
9	Shadnagar	80	0	0	1	0	806			886							
10	Wanaparthy	40	0	0	1	4	0			48	4	0					
Total		298	8	40	194		881			498		491	180	4	0		

Statement of Tabularwise Lengths of Road in Nalgonda District

Sl	Name of taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS												T tal			Security Fair Weather Roads		
		Metal			Masonry						Cement Concrete								
		M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft			
1	Banayaspur	16	2	0								16	0	202	0	0			
2	Nalgonda	90	7	182	11	6	0					102	182	11	4	0			
3	Suryaspur	61	6	18	3	1	218					64	7	181	180	0			
4	Hosurapur	40	8	378								40	8	328	211	2			
5	Deverlonda	08	4	848	20	8	280					84		628	119	0			
6	Miryalgonda	4	4	0	0	6	812					64	2	812	208	0			
7	Jangam	48	2	200	32	0	2						2	202	148	0			
8	Bhongir	49	0	0	8	1	890						1	890	14	0			
Total		360	2	498	140	2	40					508	1	93	179	0			

Statements of Taluquass Lengths of Roads in Adilabad District

S N	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION BY P W D Roads												Total	Security fair weather roads			
		Metal			Morum			Cement concrete			M	F	Ft		M	F	Ft	
		M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft	M	P	Ft								
1	Armal	48	4	880									48					840
2	Boath	88	1	141									88	1				141
3	Khanapur	20	6	0									20	6				0
4	Utano	20	-	330									20	-				330
	Kinwat																	
6	Adilabad	28		8									28					8
7	Laxetupet	80	0	0									80	0				0
8	Chinnor	99	2	470									-					470
9	Asafabad	44		190									44					190
10	Rajura	18	0	380									18	0				380
11	Singur																	
	Total	800	0	99									800	0				99

Statement of Totalness Length of Roads in Nizamabad District

S No	Name of Taluqs	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS												Security Fair Weather Roads			
		Metal			Mortar			C Concrete			Total						
		M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	
1	Kamareddi	55	5	988	8	4	140				64	1	378				
2	Arnur	49	0	160	0	1	140				49	1	800				
3	Nizamabad	100	7	412	1	7	240				102	6	682				
4	Bodhan	100	2	544							100		49				
5	Banswara	79	0	180	11	8	21				83	8	895				
6	Yellareddy	80	7	140							80		140				
Total		418		809	22	0	22				430		414				

Statement of Total Length of Roads in Medak District

CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS																
Sl N	Name of Talugs	Metal			Moram			C Concrete			Total			Security for wea ther roads		
		M	F	Ft.	M	F	Ft.	M	F	Ft.	M	F	Ft.			
1	Villareddi	98	~	40	0	4	0				3	40				
	Medak	18	8	4~				108	6				8	0	0	
2	Siddipet	28	1	268				28	1	268			14		0	
4	Gajwal	12		188				1		188			3		0	
	Sangareddi	21	0	182				1	0	18						
6	Andhole	81	4	200				81	4	00						
7	Narasapur		0	0							0	0	1	0	0	
Total		229	1	128	0	4	0	49				18	1		0	

Statement of Tabularwise Length of Roads in Ranikhet District.

CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS																	Security Fair Wear their Roads						
Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Metal				Masonry				Concrete				Total				M	F	Ft.	M	F	Ft.
		M	F	Ft.	M.	M.	F	Ft.	M.	M.	F	Ft.	M.	M.	F	Ft.							
1	Raichur	59	1	880				5	6	408			68	0	188								
2	Marvi	80	2	0	14	4		0					94	0	0								
3	Devadurg	26	0	0	2	0	0	0					28	0	0								
4	Alampur	18	0	408	5	0	62						18	0	468								
5	Gadwal	1	0	0	10	8	0	0					11	8	0								
6	Longaugur	79	1	548	24	0	0						108	1	548								
7	Gangawala	82	4	0	27	0	880						59	4	880								
8	Kurtagi	89	2	80	4	0	0						48	2	80								
9	Kopbal	16	0	456	12	0	0						28	0	456								
10	Yelbarga				29	0	0						29	0	0								
11	Smithmoor	69	6	185	0	0	0						69	0	185								
Total		418	2	680	128	2	892	2	892	2	6	468	648	4	1	0							

Statement of Tabewise Length of Roads in Bidar District

Srl. N	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS												Security for Weather roads	
		Metal		Masonry		Concrete		Total							
		M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.		
1	Zahirabad	38	0	0				38	0	0					
2	Hannabad	48	4	880	8	4	0	2	0	880					
3	Badar	28	~	0				28	~	0					
4	Bhalki	40	0	0				40	0	0					
5	Santpur	8	8	0				8	8	0					
6	Udgr	28	1	0				28	1	0					
7	Ahmedpur	56	2	887				56	2	887					
8	Nilanga	18	6	0				18	6	0					
9	Narayanaabad	0	0	0	8	8		8	0	0					
Total		237	0	87	1	2		244	2	0					

Statement of Tabularwise Length of Roads in Gulbarga District

S No	Name of Tluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS										Total	Security Fair				Weather Roads con- structed since 1950
		Metal		Masonry		C Concrete											
		M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft	M	Ft		M	Ft			
1	Gulbarga	108	2	168			2	5	187		111	7	850				
2	Aland	12	2	240							12	2	240				
3	Agulpur	21	2	0							22	2	0				
4	Andola (Jewargi)	41	5	358							41	5	358				
5	Sholapur	80		0							80	2	0				
6	Yadgir	56	3	0	16	2	0				2		0				
7	Kodungal	28	2	648	9	0	0				47	2	648	36	0	0	
8	Chitapur	10	2	0							10	2	0				
9	Sedam	19	7	0							19	7	0				
10	Tandur	9	2	0							9	2	0				
11	Chuncholi	9	4	0							9	4	0	8	0	0	
12	Shorapur	66	6	0	12		0				79	3	0				
Total		476	2	89	37	7	0	2	19		616	6	278	73	0	0	

Statement of Tabular Length of Roads in Aurangabad District

Sl. No.	Name of Taluq	CLASSIFICATION OF P W D ROADS										Total length			Security Fair						
		Metal			Masonry			C Concrete				Length			Wear her Roads						
		M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt	M	F	Pt					
1	Parthen	43	2	140									47		140						
2	Gangapoor		6	701										6	701						
3	Venjayapoor			16									2		16						
4	Kannad			763									2		763						
5	Aurangabad	82	6	119				4	1	234			89		323						
6	Sillod	23	3	20									3	3	20						
7	Khildabad	14	4	266									5		266						
8	Arabad	29		10									3		10						
9	Bhokardan	23	4	280									23	4	280						
10	Jalna	22	0	40				1	3	300			23	4	307						
Total		42	3	144				4	3	334			490		623						

Sir *f f f u l m f Road Parkan District*

Sd/ Name of T. Insp.	CLASSIFICATION OF P.W.D. ROADS												Security Fair W's their Road		
	M. P.			M. P.			M. P.			M. P.			T. tal		
	M	P	T	M	P	T	M	P	T	M	P	T	M	P	T
1 Parkan	11		0										11		0
2 Guntur	23		24										23		24
3 Parthoor	4	0	64										4	0	642
4 Pathri	2		209										22		209
5 H. Agoli			0	614									2	0	614
6 Kala m			440										29	2	440
7 Baram th	34		143										34	6	143
T. tal	13		871										183	6	871

Statement of T. Ingauxae Length of Road Bb D str t

S N	Name	T' Inq	CLASSIFICATION										PW D Ro is			see rth 1 in 2 th r 1		
			Metal			M rem			C ment			Con rrt			T tal			
			M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M	F	Ft	M
1	Bh		24	0	619											4	1	1
2	Geora		3		41													41
3	Mira Lagada		14	0	0											14	0	0
4	Mornin bad		3		160											3		160
5	Karj		3		0											3		0
6	Acht		3	0	0		0	3								90		3
	Patoda		20	6	309													394
Total			206	3	99			3								69	1	631

21st July 1953 United Quarterly Income
for the year for the year for the year for the year for the year

Rs. Paise Rs. Paise Rs. Paise Rs. Paise Rs. Paise
 (1952-53) (1953-54) (1953-54) (1953-54) (1953-54) (1953-54)

	1	2	3	4	5
	OS R	OS R	OS R	OS R	OS R
1. W. L.	115 245	1 21 1		581 1	875 7
2. W. L.	115 6	1 30 75	1 416	1 576	1171
3. K. g.	46 301	17 878	11 151	1 1117	1 17 18
4. W. L.	1 10	7	11	7 24	1 217 1
5. W. L.	1 10	1 11	1 771	1 1 11	1 55 12
6. N. L.	17 031	5 81 11	17 11	1 11 11	1 17
7. C. L.	10 121	1 7 8 4	1 8 27	1 11 11	6 22 12
8. H. L.	17 100	1 8 111	1 11 11	1 8 11	6 11 6
9. M. L.	116 777	2 45 1	1 10 11	1 11 11	7 00 101
10. H. L.	1 35 207	1 30 071	77 101	1 11 11	1 11 11
11. W. L.	575 111	1 77 755	1 77 21	1 11 11	6 45 065
12. P. L.	1 30 127	1 11 11	71 1 1	1 11 11	2 01 775
13. N. L.	1 37 107	1 11 711	77 11	1 11 11	70 221
14. H. L.	1 08 117	1 11 11	1761	1 11 11	1 7 11
15. O. L.	1 11 741	2 00 111	78 11	1 11 11	1 11 11
16. H. L.	1 00 117	1 11 11	1 77 11	1 11 11	1 7 11
17. W. L.	101	11	11	11	1 1
18. W. L.	12 065	11 111	20 111	11 111	11 111
Total	0 10 101	12 74 117	0 07 11	0 11 091	70 05 117

Excess Payments

101 (702) *Shri G. Sreenamulu* Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) Whether any excess payment has been made over to the contractors of Mahadevpur Pukal Road?

(b) If so how much and to whom?

(c) The amount due from each contractor by way of excess payment?

(d) Whether the Superintending Engineer Wannaru has suggested giving a fresh contract to some other contractors?

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung (a) Yes

(b) A sum of Rs. 1,100 has been paid in excess to Shri Muza Mahibul Beg.

(c) Only a sum of Rs. 1,100 is due in the Contract to Shri Muza Mahibul Beg.

(d) Yes. It is proposed to entrust the work to a major contractor to get it completed at the earliest.

Repairs to Tanks

102 (807) **Shri C. Sreeramulu** Will the hon. Minister for Public Works be pleased to state

(a) The names of tanks with their villages repaired in Karimnagar districts during 1952-58?

(b) The number of tank that will be repaired in the 1953-54 before the rainy season commences?

(c) Whether any representation was made this year for the restoration of Oora Chennu tank, Vilasagar village, Rampeta tank of Kaleswara village and the breached tank at Velkeshwara in Manthani taluk?

(d) The total number of breached tanks in Manthani taluk?

(e) The number of tanks under repairs and the amount sanctioned for the same in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung (a) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in Special Programme to be completed by the end of June 1953 is placed on the table of the House.

(b) A taluqwise list of breached tanks included in the Special Programme to be repaired by the end of June 1953 is also placed on the table of the House.

(c) A representation regarding repair of Oora Chennu Vilasagar and Rampeta tank of Kaleswaram was made but no representation has been received regarding the breached tank at Velkeshwaram.

(d) 86

(e) 8 tanks costing Rs. 18,765 are included in the Special Programme in 1952-58 and works started. 7 tanks estimated to cost Rs. 92,821 are proposed to be repaired during 1953-54.

Special Programme of repairs to damaged tanks in Krimnagar District during 1952-53

No.	Name of tank	Village	Area in acres	Amount of estimate
1 Krimnagar Taluq				
1	Petha Chur	Ch. H.	800	2100
2	Kotha Kal	Ch. Kal	600	1600
3	H. Kal Gora Chur	Kandipal	1700	7700
4	Th. Kal Large	Jhal pal	1770	18000
5	Petha Chur	K. Kal	1000	1000
2 Parbhani Taluq 1952-53				
1	Rama Lingam Moti	Kandipal	500	12,000
3 Solapur Taluq 1952-53				
1	Ramji Kotha Chur	G. Kal	300	1000
2	Th. Kal	Petha Kal	800	1000
3	Th. Kal	Khila Kal	1000	1000
4	Kotha Chur	V. Kal	1700	1000
5	Gora Chur	Kandipal	1100	8000
6	H. Kal	H. Kal	600	6000
4 Dhule District 1952-53				
1	G. Kal	H. Kal	100	800
2	Th. Kal	Kandipal	800	1000
3	Mohammed Sahib Chur	Kandipal	100	800
4	G. Kal	H. Kal	600	800
5	Th. Kal	Kandipal	300	1000
6	H. Kal	V. Kal	100	1000
7	Th. Kal	H. Kal	100	1000
8	Th. Kal	Kandipal	100	1000
9	Th. Kal	Kandipal	100	1000
10	Gandhi Chur	Gandhi	200	1000
11	B. Kal	Kandipal	800	1000
12	B. Kal	do	100	1000
13	Nagla or Petha Chur	Kandipal	500	1000

Sl N	Name of tank	Village	Area in acres	Amount of estimate
5. Talil Talil, 1952-53				
1	Hodga O. (I)	I. H.	77.10	8700
2	Pach. na. (I)	K. H. (I)	72.0	2720
6. Talil Talil, 1952-53				
1	C. des. (I)	C. H. (I)	14.0	2500
7. Talil Talil, 1952-53				
1	Teppan. C. (I)	H. H.	60.10	9220
8. Mankhary (Mankhary), 1952-53				
1	Kotha. Cante.	S. H.	120.0	4,000
2	Pullal. C. (I)	G. H.	10.20	1,470
3	Ora. Chet.	O. H. (I)	680.0	2,660
4	Garia. Chet.	I. H. (I)	14.0	1,11
5	Ora. Chet.	K. H.	61.10	8,650

Special Programme of reports to branch banks Karimnagar Dist during 1955-56

Sl. No.	Name of the	Village	Area in	Amount of estimate
1 Karimnagar Taluq				
1	Chowli C. t.	Himmap	50 0	1 500
2	Myunim Chet	Chetm (Kulapalli)	10-0	5 000
3	Chetm C. t.	Yyru Mallal	20 0	1 500
	Manik C. t.	Malpa	17 0	8 000
5	Damam C. t.	Hamasabul	14 30	8 500
6	Needi C. t.	Tangran	10-0	5 000
7	Kummar C. t.	Pothapally	18-0	9 000
8	N. la Chet	Gangapalli	18-0	9 000
9	N. la Chet	Chetm	28 0	7 000
10	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	17 0	8 000
11	Chetm C. t.	Benda Chetm	11 0	5 000
12	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	210 10	18 000
13	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	10 000
14	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	1 000
15	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	10 000
16	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	11 000
17	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	210 0	20 000
18	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	100 0	20 000
2 P. H. H. H. H.				
1	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10	5 000
	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	100	10 000
3	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	227 7	9 000
4	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	201 0	10 000
	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	11 500
	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	10 30	11 000
3 Sultanabad Taluq				
1	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	20 0	9 000
2	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	109 0	6 000
3	Chetm C. t.	Chetm	88 30	7 500

Unstarred Questions and Answers 7th April 1913 197

Spec of 1 g m f q r t brushed hair h g D st t p t n ss

q N m m t t k VII ge V t V nom t f t t

1. S. H. molen t Inf q (C. n. l.)

5	Pard Cht	Al d m	135 h	2 000
	Kneek C i	Dhordk li	51 h	1 800
6	Kashid ad C i	R gnd	60	0 00

2. H. molen t Inf q

1	V. k. int N B V q,	C. pa d	300 0	11 000
	Hest, N. molen C i	W. gupalli	1 30	300
3	Kanawa tud un Louk	Lengala	71 1	6 700
4	B. d. m. C i	Wangap III	28 31	6 400
5	Vocach C m	Kachagru	55 0	6 000
6	Harnakula C m	Boti apalli	10 0	4 000
7	K. m. m. C i	Pothureddipet	15 32	1 000
8	Havi C i	V. balpu	1 18	8 000
9	Malla C. m.	V. i. m.	30 0	6 000
10	Lingun C. m.	L. radapalli	30-0	4 000
11	K. k. m. C. m.	P. m. m.	50 18	6 000
12	Nalla K. m.	Yalnoor	50 30	4 000
13	Oora Cheru	B. rasapalli	118 15	15 000

3. Jagini Talag

1	P. charam Cunta	Kollada	24-10	6 000
2	Turumal Cunta	Glimapur	26-22	6,400
3	B. R. Pacharia Cheru	Yalgunda	33-18	10 000
4	Nagula Cunta	do	30 0	6,000
5	Loya Cunta	Gollakota	30-0	6,000

4. Sivilla Talag

1	Kotha Cheru	Honnappalli	50 0	10 000
2	L. R. N. H. C. m.	F. wa. pet	37 13	13 000
3	Mala C i	Sirkonda	8 0	8 100
4	K. H. Chu	Avvi lli f. neq	45 0	6 000
5	P. H. m. C i	d	60 0	5 000

Shri *the April 1953 Unstarred Questions and Answers*
 Sri *the April 1953 Unstarred Questions and Answers*
 Sri *the April 1953 Unstarred Questions and Answers*
 Sri *the April 1953 Unstarred Questions and Answers*

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z												A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z														
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z		
C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z			
D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z					
F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z						
G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z							
H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z								
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z									
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z										
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z											
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z												
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z													
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z														
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z															
P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z																
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z																	
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z																		
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z																			
T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z																				
U	V	W	X	Y	Z																					
V	W	X	Y	Z																						
W	X	Y	Z																							
X	Y	Z																								
Y	Z																									
Z																										

Industrial School Nimal

103 (77) *Shri Gopidi Ganga Reddy* Will the hon
 Minister for Commerce & Industries be pleased to state

(a) The strength of teachers and students studying in
 the Industrial School Nimal?

(b) Whether it is a fact that the above school is
 going to be shifted to some other place?

(c) If so for what reasons?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyakar (a) (b) & (c) There are only
 91 students in the Boys Industrial School Nimal as against
 1 member of the teaching staff

Boys Industrial Schools are not attracting public atten-
 tion which they deserve while Boys Technical High School
 started recently are proving a success. There is therefore a

proposal under consideration to amalgamate the Industrial Schools at Narmal and Nazimabad and to open Technical High School at Nazimabad which is only 10 mile away from Narmal. No final decision has, however, been taken yet on the matter.

Best & Co. Ltd Company

101 (83) *Shri Syed Akhtar Hessa* (Jauhar) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

The reasons for handing over the selling agency of the Hyderabad Ash & Sls Cement Co. managed by the Industrial Trust Fund to Best & Co. Ltd.

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalandar Best Co. Machines were appointed as the selling Agents by the previous management for the Machis and Hyderabad etc. This is a matter within the competence of the Board of Directors of the Company.

Influx of Europeans

105 (84) *Shri Syed Hassan* (Hyderabad City) Will the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industries be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the steady influx of Europeans in Hyderabad Industries since Police Action?

(b) If so what is the proportion of the foreign capital in different Industries of the State?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalandar (a) Except in the case of one or two industries on which Government have no control the number of Europeans employed has decreased considerably.

(c) This information is not available.

Payment of Earnest Money

106 (85) *Shri Syed Akhtar Hassan* Will the hon. Minister for Commerce & Industries be pleased to state

Whether the Bala Bros. have paid the earnest money of Rs. 50 lakhs as stipulated under the Transfer Agreement of Supur Paper Mill and Sir Silk Ltd?

Shri Vinayak Rao Vidyalandar This payment has not yet become due.

210 7th April 1938 *Undertaken Questions and Answers
Advances by Co-operative Societies*

107 (100) *Shri Gangula Bhoomiah* (Metpally) Will the hon Minister for Rural Reconstruction be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Society of Metpally advanced some funds to Shri Rajan and Shri Kulkarni Ganga Ram of Metpalli for opening a Aditi shop?

(b) If so how much and on what terms?

(c) Whether any security has been taken in the above persons?

(d) Whether Government are aware that the said persons are utilising the funds also for their private business?

Shri Devi Singh Chauhan (a) No Shri Kulkarni Gangaram worked as partner with the I A C A Metpalli in the Aditi shop opened by the I A C A Shri Rajan's house was taken on rent for the shop and he had nothing to do with the business

(b) Shri Kulkarni Gangaram got 50 % share of the net profit as a partner

(c) He has now been declared as insolvent. The shop is being closed and necessary action is being taken to recover a sum of Rs 5 000 which he owes excluding the share of the I A C A in the net profit

(d) The Government is not aware of it

Business of the House

Mr Deputy Speaker It is now 4 O Clock and the question hour is over. Now Shri V D Deshpande.

Shri V D Deshpande Mr Speaker Sir I present a petition signed by Shri B Naasing Rao General Secretary All Hyderabad Students Union and above 2 000 other students from various schools of Bhongir Nalgonda Medak Adilabad Khammam Aurangabad etc regarding the recent decision of the H S C Board and the Osmania University Senate in increasing the minimum marks for admission into Colleges

The Board of Higher Secondary Education Government of Hyderabad and the Senate of the Osmania University have recently made a decision vitally affecting the interests of the students. These bodies have fixed a minimum of 85% on an average for admission into Colleges and 88% for promotions

The petitioners submit that this decision curtails the right of education and restricts it. While the minimum for the promotion has been raised from 30 % to 83% that for admission to colleges has been fixed at 85 %. Thus a certain section of those who have been declared eligible for the services have however been denied the right to continue their studies.

Secondly the petitioners say that this is all the more paradoxical in the light of the fact that those obtaining 83% are considered eligible for shouldering the responsibilities of administration whereas they are not allowed to join the colleges.

The petitioners further say that the restriction for admission of science students is very much greater. A minimum of 40% in science and 50 % in elementary mathematics for those whose optional subject is not mathematics has been prescribed for admission to science colleges. The petitioners submit that it seems incongruous that while Government and leaders should be emphasising the need for scientific and technical bias in education and calling for more technicians etc. for the implementation of its various programmes of development though these very facilities should be denied to them before. The petitioners further say that they can't understand how and why the Government which deprecates the tendency of bookishness in their institutions should by its very policy force young men to an Arts education of dubious value in the employment market. The petitioners further say that this will result in large scale unemployment and Government shall have to face it.

Lastly the petitioners refer to the various facilities which are being denied to the students like lack of adequate laboratory, library and text book and hostel facilities the demoralising effect of an uncertain economic situation resulting in poverty at home for many a student, the overcrowding of class rooms, lack of accommodation facilities in schools and colleges, the financial worries of students who can neither pay their fees nor buy their text books, the increasing tendency for students to take part time jobs or tuitions to meet the terrific burden of increased tuition and examination fees and increased cost of text book and apparatus etc. and request the Government to review the position. The petitioners further say that the sector of education such as all of them would desire lies in an expanding democratic and progressive education.

Finally the petitioners submit that the Government be pressed upon so that the present artificial and unwarranted

distinction amongst promoted institutions be withdrawn the minimum for promotion be maintained at 80% and the restriction of college admission be withdrawn they therefore request that the Government be pressed upon so that a sound foundation for a healthy educational system be laid by immediately increasing the number of colleges all over the State and greater budgetary allocations for education so that better hostel and building accommodation reduced fees etc come within the realm of practical possibilities

Mr Deputy Speaker The petition which has been presented by Shri V D Deshpande is referred to the Committee on petitions

Before we proceed to the next item of business I should like to stress upon the need for taking less time by the hon Members I would fix the time limit at half an hour Otherwise I am afraid many hon Members will not be able to take part in the discussion

L A Bill No 1 of 1953 the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill 1953

Shri Pratap Reddy (Wangpethi) Mr Speaker Sir A very important bill has been brought before this House and we have to consider it seriously on its own merits Some nice epithets like anti farmer and pro landlord have been given to this bill Give a dog a name and hang it that seems to be the idea behind the criticisms If that be so we have nothing to do with them In this matter I feel that we have to rise above our political leanings and party affiliations During the elections several political parties raised so many slogans regarding land reforms But now I am of the view that we have to consider this bill in a dispassionate manner without an Agricultural bias

First of all we have to see what the National Planning Commission of India says about this It has given many questions amongst which the following are relevant to my contentions The Commission directed that as far as 1947-48 landholders are concerned there should be four limitations

(1) No retrospective effect should be given to this reform,

(u) There should be no disturbance of the present holdings.

(v) There should be no touching of joint family and succession under the coming Estate Duty Act.

(iv) There should be no restrictions on occupants busy with reclamations.

The chief criterion is that the efficient food production should be encouraged to the utmost extent. After the partition of India the food situation in India deteriorated to a considerable extent so much so that most of our finance is swallowed by importation of foodgrains and by rehabilitation. In these circumstances the only one important criterion with which we have to judge the present bill is whether it helps or retards the increased production of food grains. There are no doubt certain defects in this bill of which I am afraid the increase of food production is not helped as much as it is desired. The opinions of the leading economists of the country and of those who are specialists in agriculture are to be considered foremost. It is unfortunate that the land reform has been taken up first while other professions are not similarly touched. The Planning Commission has noted down such necessity and has given a directive that sooner or later similar reforms should be made in other sectors of income also. The land reforms will certainly lend the way in that direction.

We have to see whether wholesale drastic reforms have paid good dividends. In this we have to take note of the effects of the land reforms carried out in Russia and China. In Russia collectivisation of land was carried out. The people who were hereditarily attached to their lands were not willing to put with them and force was applied in such cases. After several years of the working of this scheme the Russians claim that they achieved their planning targets. But at what cost? At the cost of the loss of millions of human lives and millions of animal lives and untold loss of investments. Even now we don't exactly know what really is happening behind the iron curtain. China has been advertising its achievements to a very great extent but the figures in the Chinese Government publication of *The People's China* speak otherwise. The Chinese could not produce even that which they produced before the war. According to the journal

People's China dated February 1 1950 and May 16 1950 the production in China before and after the war was as follows

Year	Grain Output in Tunnies
1931-36	28 470 (100%)
1941-46	1 100
1949	21 250
1950	23 250

So in terms of percentage the production of 1949 was less by 21% compared to that of 1931-36

Shri V D D Jeyaraj Sir may I request the hon Member to quote the production figures of 1951-52?

Shri Mukdood Mominuddin (Husainagar) The hon Member is quoting the figures of the period prior to liberation of China

Shri S Pratap Reddy I have not got the figures with me. If the hon Member is having those figures he can very well quote but I am not hiding anything wilfully hence we can't take those countries as our guide

In the present bill there is a provision for fixing a family holding. It is laid down that a land which fetches a net income of Rs 800/ (without deducting the wages of the family of five) will be a family holding. This is not a paying thing since every member of the family of five will be getting only about seven annas per day while they get more by doing manual labour elsewhere. This kind of family holding is not a new coinage. It is found in other countries either as a family farm or economic holding. In America according to the Harnstead Act 160 acres is a family size farm. Economic holdings in England are from 75 to 100 acres. In India various specialists and organisations recommended in various ways. Yesterday some hon Members quoted Harold Mann as saying that 20 acres should be an economic holding for the Deccan. But he failed to quote another

equally weighty authority Mr. K. S. Reddy said that 10 to 15 acres should be an economic holding in the Deccan. The same Member quoted Mr. K. V. Venkateswaraiah that five acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land would be a normal holding, but failed to quote the proviso that such a holding will be for a bare subsistence living. The Hyderabad State Congress has opined that 2 acres would be sufficient economic holding, while the Agrarian Reforms Committee of Sir Madhav Rao held that 10 acres of wet land or 15 acres of dry land or 50 acres of black cotton soil would be an economic holding.

With the above background we have to see whether fixing a family holding of Rs. 800 is not in and of itself (without calculating the wages of the Members of the family) would be an equitable proposition. It is a fact that all yet in hand of Asia have even stated that small holdings are a liability than an asset and that they are a national loss. The Committee of Asian Regional Conference of I.L.O. after carefully considering the whole question in October 1947 came to the conclusion that

(i) In Asia small farms give insufficient income and hence there is poverty in Asia

(ii) that Agricultural over population should be turned over to industries and that mechanisation is not at all possible in small farms

They were also of the opinion that holders of small farms seek work outside and do not give full attention to their holdings. Lack of capacity in business skill and capital are serious handicaps to the holders of small farms. In Netherland transfer of land is not recognised by the Government if the purchaser is unable to manage the farm or does not possess technical skill and financial qualifications. But in India no such thing is found. In Switzerland and Sweden only self-reliant solvent and qualified farmers are helped by the Government State Banks by way of loans.

When we talk of small landholders we have to necessarily talk about big landholders or landlords as they are called. The class of big land lords has disappeared or is fastly disappearing. The shades of our present bill have already spread far and wide. Big landlords have come within the

106 7th April 1933

The Bill No. 1 of 1933 the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Bill

ceiling limit by clamping surplus lands or by compensating with their tenants or by partitions or gifts which are all legitimate. According to the economic survey of India we find that practically the number of big landholders is very negligible as the following table will bear proof.

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF LANDHOLDERS	PERCENTAGE
U. P.	100 acres	0.1
Bombay	100	0.1
Gujarat	100	0.1
M. P.	100	0.04
Bihar	50	1.0
Assam	10	11.4
Madras	Rs. 100 land revenue	0.8
Mysore	100 acres	0.3
Hyderabad Cochin	50	0.2

Regarding Hyderabad the figures are as follows:

Total area under cultivation	2,250,000 acres
Area under tenants (88%)	750,000
Protected tenants	675,000
Landlords that leave land	150,000
Land owners	1,800,000

Thus any agrarian legislation will affect for good or bad one third of the area, one fourth of the total proprietors and one fourth of the total cultivators.

There has been much criticism about the ceiling. It was said that at the most Rs. 2,000/- worth of land may be fixed as a ceiling. We as legislators are drawing approximately Rs. 8,600/- per year by way of monthly salaries and daily allowances. We cannot in the same breath ask others not to take Rs. 8,600/- but to take Rs. 2,000/- only. We must be honest.

to ourselves first. The ceiling fixed for Hyderabad is one of the lowest fixed so far. In Egypt the upper limit of a holding is 200 acres. Payment to dispossessed owners of excess land is paid in 30 yearly instalments of Government Treasury Bonds on the basis of the prevailing land prices. This has been stated in the Economic Digest, London, September 1952. On the other hand in Hyderabad the bill under consideration pays very little and the Opposition wants to pay a nominal compensation.

In East Germany under the Soviet rule the upper limit of landholding is 100 hectares or 250 acres whereas a family unit is fixed at 12½ acres. Thus the ratio between a family holding and the ceiling is 1 to 20 whereas in our bill it is only 1 to 1½ over which there is so much opposition. In Italy 7½ acres is the upper limit. Efficient lands are exempted from ceiling there and 10% production above the average is considered to be an efficient management. In Poland the ceiling is 180 hectares or 450 acres. In South America farm units from 800 to 700 acres have been recommended for efficient and mechanical operations.

In this connection I wish to quote the opinion of a top-ranking Communist, Mr Nambudripad. In his book *The Agrarian Question in India* he says that he is against fixing an upper limit for holdings of lands and that big farms alone will help greater production by applying scientific methods. He is strongly in favour of the diminution of the absentee landlords.

Now I quote the opinion of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Shri V. D. Deshpande. In an interview he gave to the correspondent of *Andhra Patrika* he gave out certain views which were published in that Paper on 18.9.52. He said, "We (that means the underground Communists of the *Rath ki Sircar*) divided land per family at the rate of 20 acres of wet land or 100 acres of black cotton soil or 200 acres of chalka land. It was before 1917. Shortly after they changed their opinion. He further stated as follows: "Six months before the Police Action we distributed land at the rate of 5 acres of wet land or 50 acres of black cotton soil or 100 acres of chalka land. In this way we disposed of 10 lakhs of acres. This was the achievement of the *Rath ki Sircar*!"

In U. P. the Government after careful enquiry found that redistribution of land was impossible and impracticable for the following reasons:

1. Land available was negligible.
2. Redistribution will be opposed by substantial tenants.
3. It will reduce grain in the market. Therefore that proposition was rejected.

Let us see if there is any visible gain in the agricultural profession in the existing conditions. Agricultural experts have opined that there is no gain in agriculture in India. Shri Narayanaswamy in his work 'Economics of Indian Agriculture' has shown that agricultural statistics maintained show that out of every five years one year is a good year, one a bad year and the rest of three years are neither good nor bad. The good and bad years cancel out each other. The net result is that the Indian farmer has a bare subsistence living. It has been rightly said that Indian agriculture is a gamble in ruins. The average yield in India is one of the lowest as compared with other countries. I will only show three instances of the production of rice per acre in some countries:

Gn. Italy	1748 lbs
Egypt	3718
Japan	2088
India	828

The production of wheat per acre is as follows:

Canada	972 lbs
U. S. A.	846
Europe	1146
Australia	714
India	686

Sugar production of India is 1/8 of that of Cuba, 1/6th of Java and 1/7th of Hawaii. The average income of an Indian

agriculturist is Rs. 12 or below £ 8 whereas in England it is £ 95. This information I have taken from the Indian Banking Enquiry Committee's Report. In view of these facts and figures the ceiling of Rs. 300/ net income per month for the biggest farmer in the State is low, unjust and inequitable.

The effect of the legislation is to be gauged in this perspective. One hon. Member yesterday said that this bill will be a permanent statute. I doubt that very much. The substantial farmers are doubting for good reasons. They have seen that the Madhav Rao Committee made certain drastic changes. Within an year and a half those rules were changed and the ceilings were cut down by one half. Again within an year and half of this change we are having another cut which may be more than half of the prevailing one. We are not certain of the future. The ryots who thought that the land they bought and secured was really their own sunk their money in it in building pucca wells, in bunding, and levelling, croasing farms, in enriching the soil by good manure and in many other ways. Now they have lost interest in the lands which means a national loss in the way of less production.

Another hon. agricultural specialist said that the magic of ownership of property turns sand into gold. Now our reforms may turn gold into sand in the case of lands. Mr. Simmonds said the true savings bank is the soil, but in future this it will be an untrustworthy and failing bank. My personal view is that a contented middle class is the backbone of a country's progress. I am not alone in holding this view. The economists of India argue in the same way. The Economic Adviser to the Govt. of Madras in his public lecture perhaps in the month of September 1952 said that ceiling should not be resorted to and that middle classes should not be disturbed as it would mean a fall in the production of foodgrains. Shri Keshava Iyengar who has been quoted very often by the hon. Members of the Opposition has written a series of articles on this land problem and if I understand him right his opinion is that substantial landholders of this country should not be disturbed in any way. In general the opinion of the economists of India is that the land reforms should be viewed in the light of more production and in their view small holdings do not produce more.

Some of the Members have said that the bill is full of defects. I too am of a similar opinion but my opinion is from a different angle of vision. In the definition of agriculture growing is also included by this bill. Since Hyderabad is short of cattle it is very necessary that grass lands should be set apart for the improvement of cattle. In my opinion 10% extra on every farmer's holding should be set apart for grazing purposes of the cattle of the farmer. Regarding payment to landholders on lands in excess of the ceiling or on lands which are in the possession of tenants the bill lays down a low payment which is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. Since patta lands are neither jagir lands nor inams nor mahltas nor lands which have been acquired freely in any way full and equitable compensation should be given if we have to observe the spirit of the Indian Constitution. The relation of the price of land with the revenue and rent paid is not equitable. According to the present bill if it is chalka land 15 times the revenue should be paid for each acre of land and if it is black cotton soil it should be 80 times the land revenue. According to the estimates of the Rural Economic Enquiries Hyderabad State 1910-51 (page 179) the following statement shows the relation between the average assessment and market values for dry lands in different districts.

District	Ratio between assessment and value to be paid per acre on the basis of the prevailing average prices
Adilabad	96
Aurangabad	161
Bidar	122
Bhuj	262
Culbarga	18
Hyderabad	80
Karimnagar	80
Mahboobnagar	151
Medak	81
Nalgonda	16

Nanded	121
Nizamabad	118
Osmanabad	316
Washim	138
Warananasi	191
Warananasi	131

Similar disparity also is observed in the case of wet lands which I do not wish to mention here for lack of time.

The estimates of payment that have been fixed in this bill by the Congress Party is itself low. But the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has proposed that a nominal compensation of twice the land revenue should be paid to the landowner. In this connection I am reminded of a lively quarrel between two Telugu poets who quarrelled in poetical rhyme as follows. One said that we can give one point to a komitee (the merchant) and ding 10 points from him. His brother poet was furious at his partiality and libelosity and abused him and corrected him by saying, that we should take ten points from the komitee without giving him even one. Now here also the Congress Party wants to give one point and take ten from the landholders whereas the Opposition says that it will not give even one but will take 10 from the landholders. This method of taking over the land is unconstitutional, unjust and inequitable.

In spite of the numerous defects in this Bill, however, I welcome this Bill and hope that it would be unanimously passed.

**Shri A. Raja Reddy* (Nizamabad) Mr. Speaker Sir, Before I proceed with my speech, I crave the indulgence of the House to allow me to speak in English—at least this time—because I feel that I will be able to express better in that language. With these few words of apology, I wish to commence my speech.

First of all, I would take up the question of ceiling. Ceiling surplus lands and redistribution is a phraseology—or

rather a slogan which has become popular in the wake of land reform in the socialist countries in the recent past. This slogan has a content and a concept of its own which is based upon a certain principle. The principle is whether in the agricultural sector a person can be deprived of his property or not whether any limitation can be put upon the size of the land held by an individual and whether the land owned by him above that limit can be acquired compulsorily. Then only the limitation put upon the capacity of a person can be called a ceiling the object of which is taken over the surplus lands and redistributing the same among the landless and the land hungry people. That is the concept and the content of the philosophy ceiling surplus lands and redistribution. Here what I want to ask is Has the Congress accepted the principle that in the agricultural sector a person's property must be limited and land above that limit must be taken away? My contention is that the Congress has not accepted this principle. Here it will suffice if I just quote one paragraph from the Five Year Plan in support of my argument. On page 90 of the Five Year Plan it is stated

Whether the principle of limiting holdings should be applied retrospectively and to existing holdings raises many issues. The central question is whether in imposing a limit, the excess land can be acquired for a consideration which falls short of full compensation i.e. its market value at the time of acquisition. The Commission has been advised that such a course would not be consistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

I submit that it is clear from this that the Congress has not accepted the principle of ceiling which I have just mentioned. So with respect to this bill when we talk of ceiling surplus lands and redistribution we are simply being carried away by these words while in fact there is no such conception of ceiling there is no such conception of taking over surplus land and there is no conception of redistribution of land in this bill. This is what I first want to make clear.

A question may arise or somebody may ask. What is this 8 family holdings and 4½ family holdings is it not a ceiling?

I say this may be a ceiling but not in the real sense that I have just mentioned. It is a ceiling for different objects and for different purpose based upon different principles.

To understand these family holdings and family holdings, one has to go to the Fund Policy of the Congress Party as mentioned in the Five Year Plan. In the Five Year Plan it has been stated that the Congress thinks that the land policy must be based upon two points namely the national economy point of view and the social point of view. These are the only two points of view through which the Congress has tried to solve the land problem in this country. The same principles have been incorporated *in toto* in this Bill which is before us.

In order to understand the two concepts of family holdings and family holdings, we have to first tie up the national economy point of view. When they say national economy point of view, they mean or they stress upon production. So far as further production, increase in increasing production concerned, nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. The sole purpose ultimately must be more production. That must be our ultimate object. There is no doubt about it and nobody on this side is going to disagree with them. But the whole fallacy lies in the very theory and principles upon which this so-called theory is based. That theory is like this when they say more production, they mean more marketable surplus, not necessarily the overall aggregate more production. I call another theory the people theory which I will put like this when we say more production we mean more production not necessarily more marketable surplus. According to the first theory it means more surplus but less overall aggregate production less feeding of the vast number of peasantry. According to the other it means more overall aggregate production but less marketable surplus, more feeding of the most peasantry. The one is based upon mostly starving peasant economy, the other upon a prosperous peasant economy. A third point that comes in this is the one is based upon a dissolvent famine agricultural economy, the other is based upon a solvent prosperous agricultural economy. The one yields scarcely surplus marketable product, the other yields real surplus. The so-called seemingly marketable surplus according to the first theory is absorbed or rather goes back in the form of famine relief to the hungry peasantry in those areas where the other yields a constant and ever increasing surplus.

Now the question is like this when they say more production they really mean not the overall ~~marketable~~ ^{marketable} more production. They mean the more marketable surplus whether it is achieved on the basis of hungry dissolvent starving peasant economy or on the basis of solvent prosperous peasant economy. The basis does not matter much. What they want in the national interest is more surplus production. This is not the view we hold. Our view is we do not want more production in the sense that it is an overall aggregate more production based upon not on the starving peasantry but upon the feeding of the most number of the peasantry in the rural areas. It may be to begin with we get a marketable surplus but as time goes on the surplus will constantly increase based as it is on a prosperous agricultural economy. The other economy which is dissolvent and which is famine stricken will not allow a constant and in even increasing marketable surplus. On the other hand the so-called seemingly surplus marketable production will have to go back to subsidise or to feed a famine stricken agricultural peasantry. So now we have to choose between these two theories. There is a fallacy in the so-called production theory of the Congress. They do not care whether land is given to all or whether all peasants are engaged or not or whether all labour is employed or not and whether they are fed or not. That is not at all more production. It is simply surplus which thus want to obtain by starving by not allowing people to work by not allowing them a life in the rural economy and in that way they want to get the so-called marketable surplus. That is not more production. According to their theory if they starve the people they may get more surplus but according to our theory if it is implemented though in the beginning we may get only small surplus yet it goes to feed the most number of peasantry in the long run. We will get an overall aggregate more production and this surplus will be based upon a solvent agricultural economy. This is constant and increases year by year and there will be no need here and there or now and then to subsidise or to feed the famine stricken agricultural peasantry.

The Congress party chose the first theory fallacious as it is wrongly based as it is upon a dissolvent peasantry. The Congress chose such a theory. Why? Because it just suits the interests of the landlords whom ultimately the Congress represents. I want to say this point very clearly. Not only that by raising the deceptive slogan of more production,

the Congress wants to keep intact the feudal and land lord order in the country. I want to expose this fallacious theory. If the country has no marketing. What do they mean by surplus production? The produce may be more in accordance with them but at what cost? At the cost of starving peasantry. Does that mean increase of production? The theory they hold is completely wrong. It is completely based upon wrong notions completely based at the cost of the peasantry. I am not going to allow that theory to be put in implementation in regard to the land reforms in this country. What will be the result if the first theory is adopted? The formula that lay behind the Congress theory is like this. They think in terms of sufficient farms regardless of and oblivious of the other conditions in the rural area. They simply say sufficient farm efficient cultivation better management surplus production. This is the *terminology* they adopt. What is the result? They do not think in terms of abolition of landlordism. They do not think in terms of redistribution of land to the peasantry. They do not think in terms of more and more peasant owned economy. Less and less exploitation, more and more feeding of the more and more numbers and of the peasant economy. That is not the correct way of the thinking. Yet the Congress thinks on those lines. They say they want sufficient farms otherwise they cannot have marketable surplus. Efficient farming there must be, good management there must be and all this for what purpose? For marketable surplus. That is the be all and end all of the land reform policy that is being pursued by the Congress.

According to this theory and according to this formula I have just mentioned the Five Year Plan has been prepared and all the States in India are asked to legislate the so called Land Management Legislation. This is the point of view of the Congress. If that point is understood then the so called ceiling of 31 family holdings and 11 family holdings in our present bill become easy of understanding. What then is this Land Management Legislation? What is its purpose? The purpose is marketable surplus according to them. For that they will say in the agricultural sector we are not going to put a ceiling on the holdings and going to take away the rest of the lands. It is not like that. We are mainly or mostly concerned with marketable surplus. Therefore if we do not lay down certain so called standards of efficient cultivation the land

lands do not apply or come upto the standards and then management of land will be taken over by the Government. It is not acquisition or confiscation. The Government will take over management for the present. Why this assumption of management? Is it in the interests of the nation, in the interests of more production? Clauses 31, 32, 33 deal with the so called land management legislation. There they say we will lay down certain standards. Legislation for this purpose alone. They created ceilings of 3 Family holdings and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings. If anybody does not comply with those standards, then land is going to be taken and government assumes its management. That is all. It is neither confiscation nor acquisition. It is mere assumption of management for better management in the interests of the nation that is the logic about it. Reading clauses 31 and 32, it is clear that after assumption of management, they will manage for sometime and the land will thereafter be returned to the landlord. Not only returning the land, but in clause 33 we find that if during the period of management and by the time of its return to the landlord if any loss accrues to the landlord that will also be compensated. But the compensation is not in the sense of price. It is in the sense as can be gleaned from sec 38 sub-section (7). It clearly shows that it is compensation for any loss that accrues to the landlord in connection with the assumption of management during the period of management and while returning the land. The loss thus accrued has to be paid by Government by way of compensation. Not only that. A District Magistrate will decide the so called compensation. This is what the land legislation means up till now. I want to explain the so called 3 Family holdings and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings limits. These limits are purely under land management legislation. Their sole purpose is to increase national production and the limit is not for the purpose of taking surplus lands for redistribution. That principle is not accepted by the Congress. Making that much clear, I shall now proceed further.

There are two ceilings here. 3 Family holdings and $4\frac{1}{2}$ Family holdings. I have again to say that both these ceilings are for the purpose of increased marketable surplus grain only. The difference is this much. If the landlord who has got lands above the 3 Family holdings limit does not cultivate efficiently, then the management of his land will be assumed by the Government. What about the other case? There is

another provision about 4½ family holds. Even if the land is cultivated efficiently even then the land will be taken over. So for both the things the purpose and principle is the same. The column is with purpose of increased production and nothing else. One should not be concerned in any way with the popular philosophy or the slogan. There is nothing of that kind in the theory and that I want to make clear. So many hon. Members are speaking very vaguely to the effect that we have brought them (landlords) down from heaven to the earth. I could not understand them. On which section of the bill are they basing their arguments? Is there any section which provides for acquisition. I may tell the House even that principle isn't accepted by the Congress High Command or by the authors of this bill. There is no doubt about it.

Next, what is the policy of the Congress with respect to redistribution of land. Does it think that there is a landlord feudal class feeding upon the peasantry a parasitical class which must be removed? No. Does the Congress think that in the interests of national production the abolition of landlordism and the redistribution of the land is necessary? Certainly not. The Congress looks at the redistribution problem not from the point of view of national production not from the point of view of eliminating parasitical landlord class but from the so-called socialistic point of view. What is this Socialistic point of view? It says there is maladjustment and there needs to be readjustment so that we may minimise the disparity between the holdings. This is a vague indiscriminate and meaningless plan of the Congress. Thus I want to show to the House very clearly. So the result is then policy about the redistribution of lands is only one of readjustment. I could not understand on what basis and on what principle and with what object this so-called readjustment is going to take place. That is my question.

How does this readjustment go on? There are three methods of redistribution. The one is confiscation and distribution, the second is compulsory acquisition and compensation, and the third is the method of enabling the tenant to purchase the land. It is the third method that the Congress has followed. That is the solution that has been very ingeniously found out by the authors of this bill to enable the poor peasant or tenant to purchase the land. Really

this is a very new idea of purchasing land. But anybody can purchase. It is as old as ourselves. Anybody can purchase if he has got the capacity to purchase. What is the new thing that they are now doing? It is a pre-emptive right to purchase. But how that pre-emptive right is conditioned and is subjected to so many ifs and buts. I shall explain later. But taking up third method in order to remove the disparity between the holdings in the same tenancy, the Government has found out a novel method of enabling the tenant to purchase land and thus wants to remove the disparity and deal with the redistribution of land. That is the policy. Then what is the difference between this bill and the old Act about the policy of redistribution. Those who have read Sir M. J. Rao's Report on the Agrarian Reforms and who are well acquainted with the old Act will clearly know it. In the old Act it was already provided for the purchase of land by the tenants. In this bill is there any change in principle? I submit that there is no difference in principle at all. No change is made in the policy regarding redistribution or readjustment of land system. The Congress has adopted the same principle the same method enabling the tenant to purchase land. I have to concede at the same time that this principle is allowed and extended operation in another place and that is in the Governmental sector. Previously under the Chapter relating to the land management legislation as soon as the Government takes over the management it can manage itself appoint a manager or give to a purchaser or to a co-operative society or may leave it to some peasant. In that sector also now as per the new bill tenants will be enabled to purchase. That is to say only the extension of this pre-emptive right is made in the new bill and nothing more. On principle there is no deviation. There is no improvement that is what I want to clearly submit to the House. Now this extension of the principle in the Government sector with regard to tenants is not on a par with the other tenants in the private sector. They have to buy at an increased cost at a cost of 10 times of the rent 20 times of the rent or 80 times of the land revenue. That is because the poor peasant has to pay for the kind and generous provisions which have been made by the Congress in the new bill.

Even this right of purchase is subjected to three family holdings to be left out to the landlord. This is another point

Regarding the price policy in general I would like to submit that after adding clause 3 (a) as well as the definition I am convinced that with respect to proprietors of land we have been given the right to legislate even without compensation if we so like. We need not therefore labour under the impression that it is not allowed.

As for the price fixed for protected tenants to purchase the land I regret to state that market value has been fixed. I should like to ask: What credit is given to the vested right which the protected tenant has already got? Has he any right at all? He has simply to pay the whole price. Is it justice? Not at all. Instead of dilating any further on this point I would like to read out a few relevant sentences from the Madhav Rao Committee's Report:

Firstly we are of the opinion that neither the market value nor the annual gross produce is the proper criterion for the computation of the reasonable price a protected tenant has to pay. Fundamentally it is said ownership is a bundle of rights. *I suppose* even before he attempts to purchase the land cultivated by him a protected tenant has by law some very substantial rights in it. To the extent such rights inhere in him they detract from the absolute ownership which might have vested in the land lord before. The rights that thereafter vest in the land lord are not consequently rights of the absolute or full owner of the property. If the protected tenant wants to buy out the interests remaining with the landlord what he has to pay for is not therefore a complete right of ownership as in an ordinary transaction of sale. A transaction of sale between a protected tenant and the landlord amounts to a transaction in respect of only such of the rights out of that bundle of rights constituting full ownership that still reside in the landlord as partial owner. There is absolutely no justification therefore for forcing the protected tenant to pay to the landlord the market value, as in an ordinary transaction of sale in favour of a person who has no pre-existing rights in the subject matter of sale.

So from the above it will be clear that the Agrarian Reforms Committee has opposed the fixing of price on market value. Even though the members of the Congress party talk tall, they have not even conceded the justifiable right of a

protected tenant. Rather they have gone out of the way to show favouritism to the landlords by fixing the price at market value. Not only that they have even gone further as pointed out by one of the hon. Members from this side of the House.

If we can't acquire the lands according to the constitution or make the protected tenants the owners of the land, can't we at least make them Shukmidai as per Rule No. 72 of Revenue Code? If we can make a protected tenant, I don't see any reason why we can't make a protected tenant a Shukmidai. Could they have not done that? I can only conclude that they have no intention whatsoever to do any thing for the protected tenants.

Coming to the right of purchase, the right of pre-emption is given to the protected tenant as per Section 88. The protected tenant was previously given the right to purchase up to minimum economic holding. That minimum economic holding is changed into family holding. Not only that, the conditions have been increased further. The landlord has been left with two family holdings. There was no such condition before. I ask the party in power whether this is in favour of the protected tenants or the landlords? If one peruses at 88 (c) he can notice that when a protected tenant gives notice to the landlord his intention of purchasing the land, the latter on receipt of the notice can personally cultivate the land of the protected tenant within two years. If he can't cultivate the land in the stipulated period then only the need in selling the land to the protected tenant arises. What was the case previously in contrast to this? It was like this. After receiving the notice and selling the land, if the land which still remains with the landlord is less than the economic holding then he was given the choice to cultivate the land personally within two years; if not he was compelled to sell it to tenant as per notice. But now that economic holding is raised to three family holdings. The same economic holding comes to family holdings in Section 88 and the same economic holding comes to the three family holdings in Section 88 (c). When the question of tenant comes it increases and when the question of landlord comes it decreases. What is the principle behind this? Is there any right of purchase still remaining with the protected tenant? You say that after the protected tenant gives notice and after the landlord sells

the land if the land still remaining comes to less than three family holdings, then the landlord can take the land and cultivate it personally. Taking the land from the protected tenants can be is not subject to Section 11 which deals with the eviction of tenants absolutely. It is not made subject to that nor is it made subject to Section 12 which deals with taking possession. Nobody can take possession. The landlord can't take possession even if he is entitled to make as he goes through the process of obtaining the orders of the Subsdar.

Shri Datta Singh Chaudhari May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to clause 2, page 13 of the Bill which will correct his statement?

Shri A. Ray Reddy I might inform the hon. Minister that I had studied the bill for more than seven days and I could claim more knowledge on this subject than the hon. Minister. I can throw a challenge on this matter. It is clearly laid down in clause No. 38 (c) that if the land which is going to be sold to the tenant comes to less than three family holdings he can cultivate it personally within two years' time and then if he can't cultivate it the land will go to the tenant. It passes one's comprehension whether any right is left with the tenant at all.

Keeping aside all these buts and ifs the Members on the treasury benches go on saying that they have given benevolent provisions in clause 38. They go on saying that the tenants will have choice either to pay in lumpsum or to pay in ten instalments in eight years' time and so on. Why all this talk when the very basic right is taken away from the hands of the tenant? I can only say that what they talk about is illusory and disruptive because the right of the tenant has been taken away already. I would therefore request the hon. Members to read clauses 38 and 38 (c) together.

Mr. Deputy Speaker The hon. Member may now conclude his speech.

Shri A. Ray Reddy I require some more time, Sir.

Mr. Deputy Speaker The hon. Member has already taken ten minutes more than the allotted time.

(ii) There should be no exploitation of one class by another

(iii) There should be maximum efficiency of production

(iv) The scheme of reforms should be within the realm of practicality

۱۔ حاصول اس دہی کے لئے ہے کہ عوام دہی میں اس میں
پلاٹ ڈس (Hammag (mission) کی ایک روت با اس کے ساتھ
پلاٹ ڈس کی روت با میں کی روت سے ملے ملے چارے کے ایک پلاٹ
ڈس قائم کیا جائے گا جس میں اسے ڈس (Adapt) کے لئے
میں پلاٹ ڈس میں اس میں اس کے لئے چارے کے لئے اس میں
میں رکھا ہے اور اس پر کم تر روت کے لئے اس کے لئے اس میں کو
پڑھ کر سونا جس میں اس کے لئے

It is necessary on the one hand to achieve agricultural targets in the Five Year Plan and on the other the land policy should be such as will reduce disparities in wealth and income and eliminate exploitation provide security to tenant and worker and finally promote equality of status and opportunity to the different sections of rural population

۲۔ پلاٹ ڈس کی روت میں کیا جائے گا جس کی اگر زمین عمارت میں
لے حاصول ملے گا اور پلاٹ ڈس کے لئے حاصول ملے گا اور ان دونوں کو
میں رکھے ہوئے اگر زمین عمارت میں لے جائے گا اور ان دونوں کو
میں ملے گا اور ان دونوں کو

چروں کو ملے گا اور ان کے لئے پس لے گا (Agricultural)

sector) میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں

۳۔ ایک نو رے کے دار میں دوسرے چھوٹے اور سب سے بڑے مولدوں

اور چھوٹے مزدور اس طرح کی سکے میں (Sections) کے لئے اس (Interest)

اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں

لے رے رے میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں

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(Land owner) کے دو حصوں میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں

کے لئے اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں اس میں

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۱ مثال لانا ہے ہم انکو قانون میں اہل دے دے عادی ن اداک ہولڈنگ
کی ڈ (Definition) لہا او ار علی واک — نا طلب
ہے لہا سکل ہے باکس لے ای اڈ ن رعاس ڈی مولک
(Basic holding) کی وری ہے ایک ہولڈنگ ملی ہولڈنگ ۱
ا کیاک ہولڈنگ ان میں ہولڈنگس ہاں میں ادا لہا ہے
ہ ڈ ن ہوا ہے

It must provide a reasonable standard of living it must provide full employment to a family of normal size and at least a pair of good bullocks. It must have a bearing on other relevant factors peculiar to the agrarian economy of the village.

۲ حویل لانا چاہا ہے اوس کے درجہ ان ملک کی نو ن فی حاری ہے نہ باج
ارکلی والے حادثہ لوانا چاہا کام ملے اون کی رہا گی اچھی طاح رہو حاصا حدر آہا
کی گورنمنٹ اور کا بکس اری لے آج کے حالات نہ دیکھے ہوئے آہ وروا آہی
ہا اکے والے رہنے کا صورت کے سارے لہا یعنی اچ ارکلی ملی ہو و ما عا ہ
(۳۰) فی رکی کے ملک سے آہی ہو ملی ال میں ن ہ دن لے نہ ملک
ہے روزانہ ملی ملک لے باج ہاں کی آہی ہا صورت ملی ہولڈنگ میں رکھا گیا ہے
اوا آہ روہ آہی رہنے والے کو ہر ملک کا موس کے لیے رہا رہا (Resume)
لہے ہا موس دیا چاہا ہے اور و ملی ہولڈنگ ملک ہی میں روزانہ
خود آہ میں ملی رکی آہی ہوئے اری میں حاصل کرنے ہا موس دیا چاہا ہے
انک اس کنڈیسی (Condition) لے مانی راک ملک کے ملک
انک انک ملک ہولڈنگ رہے یعنی ملک میں ڈ ملی ہولڈنگ حاصل کرنے کا
اچار ہے ہا ملک انک انک ٹیسٹ لے اس انک انک ملک ہولڈنگ رہے نہ
مابوں میں نہ چہر موجود نہ ہی اس قانون میں دای ہا موس کے لیے میں ملی
ملک میں ملک میں رکھے کا موس دیا گیا ہے و اس شرط کے ماہ دیا گیا ہے نہ ملک
۱ ملک ہولڈنگس میں ملی ہولڈنگ حاصل لہا چاہیں و ہرا ملک ملک کے ہاں
انک انک ملی ہولڈنگ رہا چاہیے ہکڑی شرط نہ کی گئی ہے اس شرط کی مکمل
کی حانا بہ سکل ہے اور میں چہا ہوں کہ انوی فی صدی حالتوں میں اس شرط
کی مکمل میں ہو سکے گی نہ حہم لے رہی ہے اے اسنے مسئلہ نہ کہ ہ
ہولڈنگوں کو بدل کر کے کا قانون ہے رہساروں کو ہولڈس بہلے کا قانون ہے
اسی بات میں ہے

انک اور چہر کہ اولرس (Owners) ہا ل اولرس (Mill owners)

کے معنی ہے انک الگ بھوہ اسار کنا حانا ضروری ہے ہا راک ملک کی نہا

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ہی و نا وڈ کرہی و ڈل ہن نا پلڈر ہن حکل لڈروں کو بھی کل آبلں
 ہوئی ہے گرو ۔ ہر ڈسورس ہن وہ محسوس کرے ہوئے کہ رعایا سے آبلں
 حاصل کرے ہی کل ہے ہی لے موج سے واس آئے کے حد کسب کر کے دکھا
 ہے ہی کل سے آبلں ورج لو سچ (Manage) کا حاسکا ہے میرے
 ان دیکھی ہے ورج معا ہے کھو جس ہے دو مال سے میں لے اگر کلچرل
 ڈارٹ لے رو کھلے و کھنکر جس کے رہے کا نہ کر کے ہی کھو نا سچہ
 ہ ہوا د ن کے لیے جو لہا دیا و ہی ا ہ ہو سکا اب ہ ہے کہ خود سب
 آ کے دو سہ ہوا کل ہے ہاں لوگوں کی عہد کو اکسلا س کر کے بن سکے ہن
 حسانا لڈا لڈا ن کر لڈر ہاں ہو ہی کے ہ ایک ویری رہے
 دو ری ہ ہے ہی لے ہاؤز کے سانس رکھا ہے و ہ سولوس ہے کہ سسی جم
 لڈر و سس جو ہم ہون سکے اور ورس کسکاروں کو ہن اے کم
 کا چار ہن جو ہن ہاں ہر ہاں اگر رسی کسب کرے ہوئے اگر لوگوں سہڈس
 (Local methods) سے ڈسوس کرں نو اس کرنا سکں ہی ہے
 صرف ای رہی ہاں ریکھن ہن سے گز مر ہوئے لڈا ڈسرسوس کا سوال کہا ہے
 و بہو ہوسوارے لہاں ہے ؟ کا ہی ہوس ہی وکسہر (Compensation)
 ہے ہاں ہے ہے آڈا ڈعرب اکس (Different action) ہاں ایک
 ہاں ہن ایک ہو چاہے ہن لکن لڈا لڈا کو سب (Punishment)
 لڈا ہن لڈا سس ہن ہونا ہاں لڈا لڈا کے ساتھ ہی رعایا کرے ہن کہ
 اسکو لڈا دھا چھانا ہن چاہے سچہ ہ ہے کہ وہ لڈا لڈا حکم ہاں کا سہ ہے
 لڈا لڈا ہن ہی ہن ہن لکن کہاں ہے آئی حکو ؟ انکو کوئی راہی ہاں
 کوئی ہاں ہونا سسی رولس کی سکوری کو میں حلیج کروگا اب کا قانون
 نکلنے کے بعد لڈوں کو فائدہ چھائے ؟ کہے ہلس بدل ہو گئے ہن ؟ کسوں لے
 لڈا ہن ہے ؟ آپ لڈا ہاں ہون کہ کس طرح ہکا قانون ہلپ لیس (Helpless)
 ہے ا اسکس (Statistics) دکھن ہوا کو معلوم
 ہوگا آئے ؟ ہی قانون میں خراب ہن ہے کہ حلال قانون عمل کرے والوں کو سس
 کرے جب انہی لوگوں کو سرا ہن ہاں ہو ہر قانون کا حاصل
 کا ہوا جب ایک قانون اسکا ہو جس میں سب کا احبار ہ ہو وہ قانون کہے
 چلگا اسکے باوجود کہا جانا ہے کہ حواسد سب ل لانا گاہے و روگر سوسہ سارے
 ہلو سناں لڈا ہن ہن والہ ہن کہہوگا کہ اسکو قانون کہا ہی غلط ہے ہاں
 ہن ہے ہو سورہہ کی ہمل ہولڈنگ غلط ہے سبک غلط ہے الہ گر کسی کو
 گری (Guarantee) دنگی ہے اور کوئی عہد کا گیا ہے ہو لڈا لڈا
 جو دوسروں کی سب اور لڈاں میں ابوالڈا (Involved) ہے ہ ایک نا موج ہے

اپنی خود پس (Pension) ملی ہے ان کے بچوں (Children) کو
پس ملی۔ ان کی ویڈو (Widows) کو پس (Pension) ملی
ہے جب بھی و حرب اور جادری کا کام کرتے ہیں تو میڈلس (Medals) دے
جائے ہیں تھمبسی (Compensation) دیا جائے پورا ہے اس میں
(Ex gratia men) کے لیے لند (Land) رکھے گی کیا
صوبہ ہے؟ میں تو چوبہ نہ وہی وزیر مسالسی (Bourgeois mentality)
ہے جس ایک راہ کے بعد لفظ اسمی کر رہا ہوں اب ان لوگوں کے لیے ہوائے
گراس رہے کے باوجود لند (Land) دیا جائے ہیں لیکن عرب کسانوں
کے لیے بھی جس لند ان لوگوں کر رہے ہیں وہ کسان جو کھیتی باڑی میں
لو قرار رکھے گا وہ درجہ رکھے لیے آب اور پس (Ownership) دے
کے لیے چھکے میں درجہ ہیں آب ووں کے لیے پروویس (Provisions)
رکھے ہیں اسل (Disabl) لوگوں وریڈو کو لند (Land) ہے
اب اس کا ٹوٹی ہے پھوری ہے بھی سمجھو ہوا عمارتیں ہیں کرنگا بلکہ میں مسئلہ
میں آپ کی مانند لڑ رہا لیکن کس میں (Ex servicemen) کے لیے
میں رکھے کے لیا جی ہیں؟ ان کو گارنٹی کو پس (Guaranteed occupations)
میں ان کو رو میں پس ملی ہے و رہے ہیں تو پس ملی ہے مرحلے میں
تو اوپر حادان کو پس ملی ہے لیکن سوال یہ رہا ہے کہ آب عرب کسانوں
کو اور پس (Ownership) دے گا ہے؟ پس (Tenants)
کو آب ان کے راس (Rights) دے گا ہے؟ پس بلکہ میں آب کے
حالات پروگر سو (Progressive) ہیں یا ہیں؟ میں تو سمجھا ہوں کہ
وہی اس پلاس میں کرنے کی مسالسی ہے کہ گھر میں سو کو درجہ آمدن ملاں کرے
جانی اس طرح کا ہو کہ لیے ہے کٹری (Country) کا مرا لم (Problem)
بالو (Solve) جس ہو سکا آب کی اس پالسی ہے ہم کو سادی طور پر
لہ لہ ہے اگر آب اس مسئلہ کو بالو (Solve) کرنا چاہے ہیں و اس
کا کرکٹ و لوس (Current solution) پس کہے لیکن آب نے جو میر
پس کی ہے اس سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ کوئی کرکٹ و لوس نہیں چاہتے
ایک میں میں لند موجود ہے آب اسکو ڈیسٹریبٹ (Distribute) کر کے
ہیں لہ نوڈی لند (Land to the tiller) کا کرکٹ و لوس نکل سکا ہے
اوپر کے لیے نہ کرنا ہے کہ کوئی آدمی اسکو اکسلاٹ نہ کرے کوئی بڈل اس
(Middle Agent) اس کے اور گورنر کے رسلان نہ ہو اگر کوئی شخص
جو کسٹ کرنا ہے اور رسی مردوروں اور نوکروں کے درجہ کسٹ کرنا ہے تو وہاں
بھی انڈسٹریل ایکٹ (Industrial Act) لاگو کہے خود نہ خود معاملہ

صاف ہو گا وادی بابت ذکر و وہی مل ہی جائیگا اور ہمارے
وہ جو مالداروں کے لئے ہوئے ہیں ایسی زمینیں وہ نہ خود بے روزگار
وہ بے روزگار (Minimum wage) بابت وہاں لاگو کیجیے
مالداروں کو جو اے بی ڈورس (Bull Dozers) اور ہیکرس (Trac
100) لکڑی ہائی سٹریٹس پر رعب میں جو مالدار بے روزگار ہو
لوگ ان کو بے روزگار و ایک سو پلوں (Extensive
Hivlen) میں لڑکیوں کو وادی میں دیکھ میں ڈاکٹر ہیں و
مالداروں (Saloripation) کے طور پر جو بے روزگار ہیں
وہ مالداروں (Extensive cultivation) میں لڑکیوں کی راہی
سری میں بے روزگار ہیں جنکی ہے ہمارے نوٹ اگر (Example)
نہی لائی میں امی رعب ہو سکی ہے لیکن میں صاحبان
دہا چاہا ہوں کہ ہر لڑکی (Smoot Agriculture)
ایک سو پلوں میں لڑکیوں میں رہنا آج کل کو (Collectivism)
ہے میں ہر ایک نوٹری کے اوٹس پر جمع ہے اس کے لئے نوٹری
لوحہ لڑنا پڑتا ہے ایک مالدار میں لڑکیاں نہ ہوگا (Ideas)
ہیکس اگر لڑکی کے وٹس (Slogans) میں ہوگی (Bogus)
میں امپریٹریبل (Impracticable) ہیں ان رعباس (Reforms)
کا حل میں لانا ناممکن (Impossible) ہے اس میں نواک رہنما
ہے (Radical change) کی ضرورت ہوگی و اس کے حوالہ اور رکس
(Repercussions) ہوئے وہ آج کو بھگتے ہوئے اس طرح آج عرب
سے (Tenants) کو خود لڑے ہیں و اس میں رہنما ہر کوں

سری وٹریل رڈی انہی انہی آمل ہر فارارام میں نے ان رعباس
(Land Reforms) کی ضرورت ہے ہر اور ملک عام ہے رکھے کے ملی
ایک ایسی رہنما رہی کہ میں اون کی ضرورت میں مطلب ہے کہ وہ
ہے نہ ان لڑکیوں میں (Land Reforms) کی وجہ سے کسی ملک
(Ceiling) رکھے کی وجہ سے نا اس ہر کوں بندی عائد کرنے کی وجہ
ہے (Landless) لوگوں کو رہی میں مل سکتی گی اور اس کے
لئے ہر ٹوس (Solution) رکھا جا رہا ہے و قابل سری ہیں
میں ہر ایک حکومت نے قانون مصداق مالدارانہ کرنے کی ٹوس کی ہے کہ
میں لڑکیاں حالات اوس وقت لئے ہے میں کی (Land) کی
اور (Ownership) میں مددگار لانے کی ضرورت میں اون کا ہے
کہا ہے کہ اس بے روزگار (Solution) بالکل ابتدا رکلی

کا یہ ہیں کی حاکمیتی اگر کسی ٹریڈ کے اس میں جاری ہیں پیدا کیا حاکمیت ان حالات میں یہ حال غلط ہے کہ ۲ ایکڑ یا ۳ ایکڑ زمین کا ہی ہو سکتی ہے

سری وی ڈی ڈیٹیکو و آت اہی ہاں ہاں ہاں

سری ویٹل ریڈی جی ہاں ہاں طرف آتا ہوں جس میں نو ماہ
لئے ہوئے ہم ر ہاری نوچم کیا چاہئے ہیں اس کے لیے ۳ ۱
انکر کی حد مقرر کی ہے اس میں سے ۲ ایکڑ گاں پیدا ہوئیں اس ۲ شو کیا حاکمیت
ہے کہ ری کسی ہوئی چاہئے اور جس کی کسی اس بارے میں یاد دہاؤا کسی نے
جو ریورٹ پس کی ہے وہ میں سمجھاؤں کہ ایک حد تک درست ہے ایک انکر
ہی کے لیے انکر چلنے ۱ انکر ۲ مکی چھوڑ دی جائے اس سے ہوگا کہ
کا بارے میں جو حاکمیت ہوئے ہیں وہ پلٹے اور زراعت کی دی کے لیے موری ہے
زراعت کی دی کے لیے کا بڑے کام آئے والی روٹی کی حفاظت میں موری ہے اس سے
وڈیوس (Produce) بڑی گواہی دے رہا ہے یاد دہاؤا حاصل کرنے کی ٹوبہ لڑکا
ہے وہی طور پر اس طرح ملک کی یاد دہاؤا رہی ان اصول کے کا طواری طاح
ادہ ہے کہ اس طرح گوی وکیل ڈاکٹر ایس بی (Businessman)
کیوں اور اد ڈالے کے ہے را ب ڈانے طے ہے کہ ان وڈیوس
(Ceiling) ۲۰ ہے و رادہ بکے را کھٹے ہیں حال
میں رہے

اس میں ہاں ہاں میں آتا ہوں جس کا المار ڈڈ روی چھاہوں
و یہ ہے کہ اس میں کے ص () ال کے مدد د ڈھاہ کا ادہ
کا سڈار لو اس کی آراض ہے (۶) سے اد آئے ہیں موری ہے ۴ ب را
میں ہے ان کے معنی ۴ وں کے کہ ڈسٹار (۳۶) سے را ادنی اصل ڈرے کی
لوں کی کہے ان سے ڈے اگر وانا ڈرہاے و اس سے گوہب رہیں
(Surplus) رہیں و اس لیے ہے اور باب ۲۵ سے لے کر
ڈھاہا ہے

آ مل مہار سلطان آدے میں ہاں کی طاف اسار ڈا اور جی ک کل
سیسٹم (Technical mistakes) کا لڑ کیا ان سے
ڈک کر میں ان جیروں کی طرف اسار کرا چھاہوں جو ملی میں رکھی گئی ہیں
انہوں سے کہا ڈے اکاٹک ہولڈنگ (Economic holding) کوہری
انہیں (Three times) ۱ ٹریڈ جو ہالی ہولڈنگ میں مل گیا ہے اس سے

حودس ہوں گے اس سے لازماً اندازے کا یہ طرہ ہونا ہے حال یہ
ہے کہ اگر اس میں لازماً کوئی تبدیلی کے لئے ہی ہو جائے
مٹی اراضی یا بارگہ میں جو رہا رہے ہوگی اسے وہاں رہے ہو
جس کے لئے یہ ضروری ہو جائے گی اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
(Consequential Amendment) ہے تاکہ
وہ جس دہانہ میں اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
ہوگا اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Sec. 88 (e) which the hon. Member
is referring is not made subject to Section 44.

میری وٹل ریڈی: اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
(Subject to) کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

Shri A. Raj Reddy: The hon. Member could absolutely
take all the three family holdings without leaving anything
or without imposing the conditions mentioned in Sec. 44.

میری وٹل ریڈی: اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
(Retrospective effect) اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

Shri A. Raj Reddy: Under which Section, the Govt. can
make such rules?

میری وٹل ریڈی: اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
(Provision) اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے
اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے اس کے لئے

سری سہری راملو حوں نے اسے ب ل ا ہے اورے ہارت حوں میں
نے سہ لوجل لڑے کی لوں کی ہے لکی ہاں وطرمہا ہارک
حارہاے او س طرح ہ ل لا گاہے و الکل ہی ل ا ر رازی میں
ہلے میں سے ہی وگو سے ک رے و لاجلا لڑ لڑارد ہی ہی حوں
سوس ہے ہ س طرح کی م سے و کی ورڈک (Wording) ہے
میں ہا ک سے لند لم ل میں ہو گیا آب لوں کی ک ہجا حاہے
ب کا ل گر لمان فائل ہے بوس ہی آب میں کے رالم لوانو (Solve)
ڈکھے ہیں لڑ ب کی ہمدنی لڈلارڈس ورڈ لڑوں کے مانے ہوں ہے نوہ
نالکل سہل (Natural) مانے ہیں لڑے رولنگ ہاوی
حاکم دارا ہ مرم ول (frame work) میں بھی ہیں
میں لڑے آب کی ہمدانوں کے مانے ہیں اس سے نام ہیں لڑ کا ٹی ٹی
ہاوسس لڑا اوں لڑا لڑا اور ان بولٹ کا طہار لڑا ہاٹ لڑاے؟ آب
حاسے ہیں! سہا درہ حاکم دارا ہ نظام اور لڈلارڈز آب کے لڑے ہر لڑے
رہیں ان لڑوں کے طہا ہاٹا ہے ی لڑے ہر کنگرس کا اڈا ہڈم لڑوہاے
میں لڑے

سری ولہل رڈی میں نے ہی دای راسے کا طہار لڑا ہاں کے ہاوجود گر
آرسل حہا ہی ہر میں ہاوی کو لڑے ہیں نو میں سمجھا ہوں کہ

سری سہری راملو میں آب سے مخاطب ہیں ہوں میں نے نو آب کو
چوڑا داسے آب کے اڈاے کی سب لڑوہا ہوں میں ہل میں نہیں لڑا ہوں
کہا کہ حاکم دارا ہ سہا ہمدار اور لڈلارڈز لسی سورب میں انولس (Eviction)
ہیں کر سکیں گئے مجھے امیسوں کے مانے لڑا پڑا ہے لڑ ایک سال کے لڑہرہ کے ہمد
حو سڈنگ ہل لڑا گاہے اس میں حوں کا عوام مظاہر لڑوہے حوں کی سب
ہرچا سوسلٹس والے کہتے آئے ہیں یہ سادل لوجل کرے والا چہے اور ہر
ہ کہ اصل انکٹ ہے پڑوہر صحاب راس کا اڈنگ ہل آتا ہے میں نو کہوں گا کہ
بہ ہل میں ہے ہلکے

You are substituting another Act in the place of the original Act

میں میں نہیں نو چھا ہے لڑوہ کہ آب لڑے لسی دلا لڑوہیں چوڑا حوں میں ہر سہ
کی گئی ہو اک آرسل حہرے لڑا لڑوہل لڑا گاہے اس میں اب کمی ہر لڑوہ
کی بوس ہ آہکی

